The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5415. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Appropriation Bills.

Vote in the House on the Suffrage Amendment.

The Joint Resolution Passed as Originally Reported.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

Three appropriation measures were disposed of by the Senate to-day, viz.: the Pension, the Naval Appropriation, and Military Academy Appropriation bills, synopses of which may be found in other columns. The principal amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill was one making an appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of the harbor accommodations of the Midway Islands on the Pacific Ocean. A reduction of $4,000,000 was made in the Pension bill as it passed the House.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The House to-day, immediately after the reading of the journal, went on with the Constitutional Suffrage Amendment. After an hour spent in running debate and in modifying the amendments of Messrs. Bingham and Shellabarger, the previous question was ordered and the voting began. The yeas and nays being ordered on each proposition, Mr. Shellabarger's amendment was defeated—yeas 63, nays 126. Mr. Bingham's fared still worse—yeas 26, nays 159. The yeas were nearly all Republicans. It is a significant fact that the Democrats voted against this amendment, though it proposed to enfranchise the disfranchised whites of the South at the same time it enfranchised the disfranchised blacks of the North. The question then recurred on the proposition as it was reported from the Committee, and it was passed, yeas 150, nays 42. The amendment as passed in the House is almost identical in terms with that now pending in the Senate, and will very probably be moved as a substitute for it, and thus expedite the passage of the measure.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

Another effort was made in the Senate to-day to get possession of the Capitol on the night of the 4th of March, for the inauguration celebration, but it met with even worse defeat than it did a few weeks ago, when the subject was first started. Senator Cragin in moving to take up his motion to reconsider, read a letter from the Ball Committee to the effect that it had been decided to abandon dancing as it was objectionable to a portion of the community, and that all that was contemplated now was a reception. Mr. Warner held that it was now a question whether Gen. Grant should be allowed to see his friends in the Capitol corridor and rotunda. Mr. Conkling did not think Gen. Grant wished to be dragooned into this reception, as he had written a letter declining any such honor. Mr. Drake was of the opinion that it would be impossible to heat the Rotunda, and that a multitude of ladies would imperil their lives. Senator Cragin understood that an inauguration ball was to be given under auspices not exactly acceptable to the majority of the Senate—in the Treasury building, in case the present movement should be unsuccessful. Notwithstanding all this, however, the Senate refused to reconsider by a vote of 29 to 21, so that the use of the Capitol for that purpose is now out of the question.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

There are three or four schemes before Congress for lines of American steamships between American and European ports. They have all received more or less attention in committee, and one or two have been rejected on the ground that they asked too much aid from the Government. It is generally admitted by members, however, that Government assistance is necessary to some extent to enable American enterprise to compete with the lines subsidized by foreign Governments. The probabilities are that a bill will be reported early this week, authorizing the establishment of an American line of steamships to carry our mails, leaving the question as to what company shall secure the mail contracts open to competition. Any bill reported will contain the stipulation that the vessels must be of American manufacture and owned by Americans.

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SENATE.

The postponement of the consideration of the constitutional amendment in the Senate to-day, for the purpose of taking up some appropriation bills, must not be taken as indicative of the fate of that measure. The bill which passed the House to-day is precisely the same as the amendment pending in the Senate, and it is not improbable that it may be accepted as a substitute for the Senate Committee's proposition on Monday and passed.

THE CORRESPONDENTS' CLUB.

The Washington Correspondents' Club gave their third annual dinner to-night, which is said to have been a brilliant affair. The club entertained Speaker Colfax, Senator Anthony, Representatives Blaine, Brooks and Robinson, Hon. Edward McPherson, Assistant Secretary Faxon, James Parton, the biographer, and others.

THE M'GARRAGHAN CASE.

Senator Stewart made a personal explanation in the Senate to-day, denying that there was any foundation in truth for the statement in the New-York World dispatches that he had received a fee as counsel in the McGarragan claim.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed Prof. W. P. Blake, of San Francisco, and Edward H. Tilton, of Philadelphia, Assay Commissioners of the Mint, in place of Prof. A. J. Upson, of Hamilton College, and H. J. [illegible], of Philadelphia, declined.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day, $548,000. Shipments—To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $200,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C., $50,000; to the United States Depository at Chicago, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Baltimore, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Cincinnati, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Pittsburg, $50,000; to the United States Depository at Buffalo, $50,000; to the United States Depository at Mobile, $10,000; to National Banks and others, $194,277; total shipments, $1,054,277. The United States Treasurer holds in trust at this date, for National Banks, as security for circulation, $342,512,100; deposits of public moneys, $38,047,350. National Bank currency issued during the week, $301,200; total, to date, $312,150,026. Mutilated bills destroyed, $11,409,133; insolvent bank notes redeemed, $979,126; actual circulation at this date, $299,745,766; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $741,600. This amount is the largest redemption of fractional currency ever made at the Department in any one week.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The President laid before the Senate resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin in relation to a canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also a memorial signed by citizens of Dakota Territory, protesting against the division of that Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Howe presented the memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin in regard to the improvement of the Wisconsin River. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Drake presented resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri, in relation to the completion of the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. [illegible] presented a petition of merchants of Boston in favor of a new reciprocity treaty with Canada. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner presented the proceedings of the Republican Executive Committee of Fredericksburg, Va., protesting against the removal of political disabilities, proposed by the rebel element in that State, and giving their reasons for such protest. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Morgan presented resolutions from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, recommending a plan for the settlement of the financial difficulties of the nation. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Pomeroy presented, as usual, several petitions in favor of woman suffrage, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Cole presented the petition of citizens of California for the reorganization of the United States Courts of that State. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

Mr. Stewart rose to a question of privilege and had read by the Clerk a paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New-York World of yesterday, asserting that the McGarrahan case had been decided in favor of the claimant by six distinct judgments, and that some of the leading opponents of the claim in the Senate had received fees of $10,000 each as attorneys for the New Idria Mining Company from other claimants. Mr. Stewart said, instead of six judgments in favor, McGarrahan had had only one, and that the Superior Court had set even that one aside as having been fraudulently obtained. The statement about fees, so far as it was meant to refer to him, he pronounced utterly false. If he had been an attorney for the New Idria Company, or any other party adverse to McGarrahan, he would be incapable of appearing in the Senate to discuss the merits of the claim, and he would say further that McGarrahan's opponent, the New Idria Company, was incapable of employing an attorney to advocate their claim in the Senate.

SOLDIERS' HOME ON THE PACIFIC.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to report a plan for the establishment of a branch of the Soldiers' Home on the Pacific Coast.

THE PENSACOLA DOCKS.

Mr. Osborn offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to ascertain whether the docks at Pensacola are sufficient for the accommodation of the navy in the Gulf of Mexico, and if not what legislation is required to make them so.

THE NATIONAL MINING COMPANY.

Mr. Conness, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported adversely to the bill to incorporate the National Gold and Silver Mining Company of Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Mr. Conkling presented the memorial of the New-York and Antwerp Steamship Company, and introduced a bill to promote the building of steamships in the United States, and to provide for the carrying of the mails between New-York and Antwerp, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Conkling's bill authorizes and directs the Postmaster-General to forthwith contract with the New-York and Antwerp Steamship Company, organized in 1868, under the laws of the State of New-York, for the transportation of the United States mails by steamships built in the United States, from New-York to Antwerp, touching at Southampton, on the following terms and conditions: The contract shall be for ten years; departures every two weeks during the first year, and thereafter weekly; provided the receipts from all sources to the Company shall justify the increased services; compensation—all the United States inland and ocean postages; time of voyage to Antwerp, fifteen days, with penalties for delays; all mails for Europe, which are ready at the time of departure, to be sent by the Company's steamer; mails for France to be delivered at Southampton, and carried to Havre by subsidiary steamers of the Company, without extra charge; and, finally, the Company is to be exempt from the payment of all dues and taxes on such of the steamships as are built in the United States, and from the payment of income tax on its receipts or profits during the continuance of the contract.

ADMISSION OF MONTANA.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill to enable the people of Montana to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

Mr. Cragin called up his motion to reconsider the vote refusing the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for inaugural services, other than official, and had read by the Clerk a letter from the General Committee having such services in charge, stating that in deference to the views of several Senators they had decided to have no ball and no dancing, and to ask the use of the Rotunda merely for a reception.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the motion to reconsider, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Cragin remarked that if the Senate refused the use of the Rotunda for this purpose, there would be an inauguration ball elsewhere, perhaps under less respectable auspices.

Mr. Conkling inquired whether it would not be under the charge of the same Committee.

Mr. Cragin replied, not at all.

Mr. Warner said the question now seemed to be whether Gen. Grant should be allowed to hold a reception in the Capitol on the evening of inauguration day.

Mr. Conkling said he could not agree with him. He had seen no indication that the President elect panted for an opportunity to hold a reception in the Capitol; on the contrary, that that gentleman seemed desirous of being inaugurated as quietly as possible. If he should express a wish to have the use of the Capitol for any purpose, that would present a different question; but the question now was whether somebody else, not now elected President of the United States, should be allowed the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for some unofficial services of his own.

Mr. Cragin did not know the wish of Gen. Grant in regard to the proposed reception. He understood that the General had expressed a wish that there should be no ball, and the Committee had agreed to dispense with dancing; so now the question was not in relation to the ball, but a reception in the Rotunda.

Mr. Drake took a hygenic view of the matter. He was opposed to granting the Rotunda at all, but if the Senate should decide to grant it, his sense of duty would compel him to offer an amendment providing that no lady should be admitted to the Rotunda on inauguration evening in party dress.

Mr. Nye asked innocently, What is that? (Laughter.)

Mr. Drake—Well, Sir, it's a very considerable undress.

Mr. Nye—Oh! [Laughter.]

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, suggested that Mr. Drake should provide, by his amendment, that ladies be admitted without regard to color.

Mr. Drake said he was willing to oblige the Senator from Vermont in that way, and in explanation of the amendment he had proposed, said that it would be impossible to heat the Rotunda comfortably for an evening reception, and it would be exceedingly dangerous for ladies to go there in party dress.

Mr. Conkling remarked that he did not wish to be set down, because he opposed this resolution, as seeking churlishly to exclude citizens from the Rotunda, or any other part of the Capitol. Every citizen had a right to visit the Capitol on Inauguration Day, and every other day, without any special permission, and without being required to pay the Committee an admission fee.

The Senate then refused to reconsider, by a vote of twenty-nine to twenty-one.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, moved to postpone consideration of the special order—the constitutional amendment—and to take up the pressing appropriation bills.

Mr. Stewart opposed the motion, because he feared if the amendment were now postponed, it would not be passed upon at this session. He called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Morrill's motion, which was carried by a vote of 29 yeas to 28 nays.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Henderson presented concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri, instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to vote for the bill to aid the Central Branch of the Pacific Railroad. In presenting them, he said he thought it but right to state he had voted against the bill before receiving the resolutions.

LAND GRANTS TO RAILROADS.

Mr. Harlan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate what quantity of public lands have been granted to aid the construction of railroads, wagon roads and canals, and the improvement of river harbors throughout the country.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30, 1870, was then taken up and passed with the two amendments reported by the Committee, the first reducing the appropriation for invalid pensions from $10,000,000, as provided in the original bill, to $[illegible], and the second reducing the appropriation for general pensions from $12,000,000, as in the original bill, to $[illegible].

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy was then passed, with the Committee's amendments, in the following form:

Be it enacted, &c., That the following sums are hereby appropriated for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1870: For the additional pay of officers and for the pay of instructors, cadets and musicians, $[illegible]; for commutation of officers subsistence, $[illegible]; for pay in lieu of clothing to officers servants, $[illegible]; for current and ordinary expenses, $[illegible]; for the increase and expenses of the Library, $[illegible]; for expenses of the Board of Visitors, $[illegible]; for forage for artillery and cavalry horses, $[illegible]; for horses for artillery and cavalry practice, $[illegible]; for repairs of officers quarters, $[illegible]; for furniture for Cadets' Hospital, $[illegible]; for gas pipes, gasometers and retorts, $[illegible]; for materials for quarters for sub-officers, $[illegible]; for purchase of fuel for cadets' mess-hall, $[illegible]; for furniture for Soldiers' Hospital, $[illegible]; for reflooring academic building and barracks, $[illegible]; for repairing roads, $[illegible]; for contingencies for the Superintendent of the Academy, $1,000.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, the Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, all the amendments reported by the Committee, heretofore published, were agreed to.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment, which was adopted, repealing the provision of the act of 1867, authorizing the annual selection of ten enlisted [illegible] for appointment to the Naval Academy.

Mr. Drake offered two amendments, which were adopted—one raising the salary of the head of the Naval Academy from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per annum, and the other appropriating $5,000 to take observations of an eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August next.

Mr. Nye moved to add an appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of the harbor of the Midway Islands in the Pacific. Mr. Nye said the Pacific Ocean was rapidly becoming the great thoroughfare of the world. These islands seemed to have been providentially heaved up in mid-ocean to furnish a timely port of rest and refuge for weary voyagers between our Pacific coast and China, and it was the duty of our Government to take means to make the harbor thus supplied available.

Mr. Conkling thought that it might be very proper to make such an appropriation; but the Committee on Appropriations had not had an opportunity to consider the matter, and as there would be other future appropriation bills in which it might be provided for if necessary, he did not think it wise to put it in this bill.

Mr. Grimes favored the appropriation, and thought it a most important one.

Mr. Conkling moved to amend Mr. Nye's proposition by providing that only so much of the $50,000 should be expended, as should, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, be necessary.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Nye's amendment so amended was then adopted.

Mr. Cragin moved to add a motion to the bill continuing and establishing the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate-General, and appropriating $3,000 for his salary.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, said that the office had arisen during some of the exigencies of the war, and need not now be continued.

Mr. Cragin insisted that it was a very important and necessary office, and one which saved to the country much money.

Mr. Hendricks opposed the continuance of the office, which, he said, was a newly invented and unnecessary one.

Mr. Drake feared that if the office were abolished the Department would have to pay for special counsel fees a great deal more than would be required to continue the office.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, had no doubt that the Department would have to pay ten times the amount of this officer's salary.

Mr. Conness opposed the amendment as an attempt to give permanency to an office created by the war, and which should have disappeared with the war. He doubted that the office was so very important as some Senators represented, because he had observed that whenever a man got into any Government office he rapidly became in his own and his friend's eyes, important and indispensable, so much so that it was a matter for wonder how the places of such officers were filled, a rare occurrence, however. He was in favor of leaving the question of the importance of this office to be determined under the new administration, when there would probably be some energy and capacity at the head of the Navy Department.

Mr. Grimes did not think that the continuance of the office would give the Department so much as had been expressed, because the special Judge-Advocates would have to be employed as now for naval courts-martial, and the duties of the Judge-Advocate-General being to examine the records of courts-martial held on board ship and elsewhere, when sent to the Department.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, moved to strike out the clause of the amendment continuing and establishing the office. Carried.

The clause appropriating $3,000 for this officer's salary was next voted upon and rejected.

Mr. Buckalew protested against the rate of expenditure in the Navy Department, and insisted that Congress should at an early day take measures to reduce it to a rate befitting a time of peace. The bill was then passed.

THE LATE MR. FINNEY.

The President presented a message from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of the resolutions concerning the death of the late Mr. Finney, of Pennsylvania. Messrs. Cameron and Buckalew spoke briefly of the deceased, and the former proposed the resolutions usual in such cases, which were adopted.

The Senate then, at 2:50, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Brooks presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, pointing out a way for the permanent settlement of the national finances. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, presented a memorial from merchants, distillers and dealers in distilled spirits in the Sixth District of Kentucky, for certain changes and amendments in the Internal Revenue law. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that every Deputy Collector or Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue who had performed the duties of Collector or Assessor on account of the suspension or illness of such Collector or Assessor, shall receive the compensation of Collector or Assessor, except in cases where the Collector or Assessor has already received compensation for the same period. Mr. Schenck, after a brief explanation of the bill, went on to state how Congress is systematically slandered by claim agents and prowlers around the capital, and in that connection read a circular addressed by a Washington claim agent to a person who would be benefited by the pending bill, stating that the writer and other influential parties would undertake to obtain the passage of such a bill on an allowance being made to them of fifty per cent. on the amount recovered. He said he would not mention the name of the writer. The Committee had him before them, and he had admitted his wrong and volunteered to write to every one to whom he had addressed the circular, confessing his wrong. The Committee had found that person was in all other respects a good citizen; that he had deserved much from the Government, and had received a medal of honor for his services during the war. The Committee had, therefore, concluded to suppress the name, but he would remark that this was an old game. It was not unfrequently the case that claim agents, attorneys, lobbyists and prowlers around Congress, found out what was likely to be done by a Committee or by Congress, and then speculated on it under the pretence that it was through their influence it was done. That was the case in this instance, a call having been made by the Committee for the names of persons who were entitled to this compensation. He knew an instance in a former Congress, in which a man levied on a claimant the large sum of $10,000, and actually received it, for influencing a member of the Committee to obtain a favorable report, when that member never knew or heard of the rascal. He did not assume that members of Congress were any better than the rest of the world, and he would not be expected to confess that they were any worse than the same number of respectable gentlemen anywhere. But there was a systematic fashionable abuse all through the country, stimulated by letter-writers, occasion being given to it by prowling agents who bring Congress into discredit. He thought it his duty to ventilate this case, and to warn all Deputy Collectors and Assistant Assessors who might be entitled to receive anything under this bill that they were not indebted one cent to any claim agent or lobbyist, but that Congress gave to them what was justly their due, and they should give a kick rather than a penny to any lobbyist who should come to them for compensation. The bill was then passed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

On motion of Mr. Boutwell, the morning hour was dispensed with for this day, and the Constitutional Amendment came up for action.

The question was taken on Mr. Burr's motion to lay it on the table, and that motion was rejected. Yeas 41, nays 131; the Republicans voting "yea" being Messrs. Coburn, Hawkins, Jenckes, and Wilson, of Ohio.

Mr. Shellabarger modified the amendment which he offered yesterday back to its original form as follows:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall deny or abridge to any male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years or over, and who is of sound mind, an equal vote at all elections in which he shall have such actual residence as shall be prescribed by law, except to such as have engaged or may hereafter engage in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and to such as shall be duly convicted of treason, felony, or other infamous crime.

Mr. Bingham modified his amendment so as to read:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall deny or abridge to any male citizen of the United States of sound mind and twenty-one years of age or upward the exercise of the elective franchise at all elections in the State wherein he shall have actually resided for a period of one year next preceding such election, subject to such registration law and laws prescribing local residence as the State may enact, except such of said citizens as shall engage in rebellion or insurrection, or who may have been or shall be duly convicted of treason or other infamous crime.

Mr. Boutwell moved the previous question.

Mr. Eldridge asked Mr. Boutwell to withdraw the previous question in order that he might appeal to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Shellabarger) to modify his amendment. Every sentiment and feeling of his (Mr. Eldridge's) nature was against ex post facto laws, and against the conviction of any person for crime by act of Congress. He therefore appealed to the gentleman to modify his amendment so as to make it apply to future offences. [Cries of "Question."]

After some remarks by Messrs. Schenck and Bingham in reference to the amendments offered,

Mr. Boutwell said: "We are safe if we stand upon the resolution as reported by the Committee, and in my judgment we are unsafe if we accept the amendment which we, ourselves, are unable to understand so as to agree in opinion." He insisted on the previous question.

The previous question was seconded. The question was first taken on Mr. Shellabarger's amendment, and it was rejected. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashley of Nevada, Baldwin, Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Boles, Bowen, Broomall, Buckland, Cake, Clift, Cobb, Coburn, Cullom, Dawes, Delano, [illegible], Eliot, [illegible], Gravely, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hooper, Hubbard of West Virginia, Judd, Julian, [illegible], Kelsey, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Logan, Maynard, Mullins, Newcomb, Norris, Orth, Paine, [illegible], Polsley, Price, Prince, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, [illegible] Wisconsin, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Whittemore, Williams—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Archer, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Banks, Barnum, Beck, Benjamin, Bingham, Blair, Boutwell, Boyden, Boyer, Bromwell, Brooks, Burr, Butler of Massachusetts, Callis, Cary, Chanler, Churchill, Clarke of Kansas, [illegible]—126.

The question was then taken on Mr. Bingham's amendment, and it was rejected—nays 159. The Democrats all voted for the amendment in the first instance, but subsequently many of them changed their votes to the negative. The following is the affirmative vote on Mr. Bingham's amendment:

Messrs. Axtell, Baker, Bingham, Brooks, Dewees, Dockery, Eldridge, Garfield, Haight, Heaton, Hotchkiss, Jones of North Carolina, McCullough, Phelps, [illegible], Robinson, Ross, Spalding, Stewart, Stone, Tift, Wilson of Ohio, Woodward, Young—24.

The question recurring on the original proposition, Mr. Brooks asked Mr. Boutwell whether he would not consent to have a vote taken on his (Mr. Brooks') amendment to give the franchise to women and children over twelve years of age.

Mr. Boutwell replied that he did not think Mr. Brooks was serious in that inquiry.

The yeas and nays were then taken on ordering the joint resolution to be engrossed and read the third time, and it was so ordered—yeas 144.

The following is the negative vote:

Messrs. Archer, Axtell, Baker, Barnum, Beck, Bingham, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Cary, Chanler, Fox, Golladay, Getz, Grover, Haight, Hawkins, Holman, Hotchkiss, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones of Kentucky, Kerr, Knott, Marshall, McCormick, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Polsley, Pruyn, Randall, Robinson, Ross, Sitgreaves, Stone, Taber, Tift, Van Auken, Van Trump, Woodward, Young—43.

The House then proceeded to vote on the joint resolution as follows:

Be it resolved, &c., two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of the said Constitution, namely: Article blank. Section one—The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, by reason of race or color or previous condition of slavery, of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States. Section two—The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The resolution was passed by the necessary two-thirds—yeas 150, nays 42. The Speaker, as a member of the House, voted in the affirmative.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

The Speaker presented resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, against the extension of the fifty per cent. clause in the Bankrupt law.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 2:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. After upward of an hour had been thus spent, the bill was laid aside, and Mr. Woodward proceeded to address the Committee in opposition to Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill.

The Committee then rose.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. Ross introduced a resolution amending the Naturalization laws, so as to enable foreigners to be naturalized in one year, which was referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

The House then, at 4:45 o'clock, adjourned.

MURDER IN OHIO.

An Old Man Murdered for a Few Hundred Dollars—The Murderers Flee without their Booty.

From the Cleveland Leader, Jan 27.

In our issue of Monday we mentioned briefly the murder, on Friday evening last, of an old man named Pray, commonly known as the "Hermit," in Austinburg, Ashtabula County. The victim was about 70 years of age, and very little is known concerning him. He removed to that section, it is believed, from New-York State, about forty years ago, and settled upon a small farm which he purchased. By the cultivation of his few acres and by cobbling shoes for the neighbors, his trade being a shoemaker, he managed to live and lay up a small amount of money each year. He lived entirely alone and in the most complete seclusion possible, having no intercourse whatever with the world except such as pertained to his daily avocation. By some means the fact was ascertained from him that the secret of his life was a bitter disappointment in love.

For many years rumors have been current that he had secreted about his premises large sums of money in gold and silver. It is probable that these stories had no foundation in fact. These reports were undoubtedly the cause of his death. He was harmless and inoffensive, and no person could have any other object in putting him out of the way.

About 8 o'clock on Friday evening last a neighbor, who desired some work done, drove up to the house and applied for admittance at the front door. There was no answer to the summons, and going to the back door he found that also fastened. Fearing that some harm had befallen the hermit, he communicated the fact to another neighbor. They repaired to the house together, this time finding the doors unfastened. Upon entering they found an unlighted lamp upon the stairway. Lighting this, a horrible scene met their astonished eyes. Upon the floor were large pools of blood and pieces of brain, while everything in the room indicated a severe struggle. A trail of blood upon the dirt which covered the floor showed that the body had been dragged from the room. Following the trail into the sleeping apartment, they found the mangled body lying upon the floor under the bed. The latter was nothing but a rude bunk constructed of the roughest boards, filled with straw and covered with a few filthy rags. Removing the body they found it still warm, showing that the deed had been committed within an hour previous to its discovery. The instruments used by the murderers (for it was afterward found that they were two in number) were a hatchet and a knife. The former belonged to the hermit, and was found lying upon the floor covered with blood. There were two cuts upon the head, evidently made with the hatchet. One was upon the side of the head, and the other—the fatal one—squarely upon the top, the instrument having been plunged through the skull and into the brain to the depth of three inches. To make sure of their work, the murderers then plunged a knife into his neck, entering at one side and passing entirely through.

From the fact that the doors were found unfastened at the return of the neighbors, it is supposed that the murderers had just completed their work and were still in the house when the first one called. This doubtless frightened them away, and they did not stop to search for money, but betook themselves to flight. In the murdered man's bed was found his ordinary purse, containing about $15, and in an old coffee pot in the upper part of the house, and in a body belt, were found some $400 in gold and silver.

The affair created the most intense excitement in that usually quiet community, and the next day every possible means was adopted for the detection of the murderers. A light snow had been upon the ground for a few days previous, but had melted and disappeared except in the shadow of buildings and fences. The tracks of two men who had evidently left in great haste, judging from the length of the steps, were found leading away from the house of the murdered man. These were followed for about four miles, the men having fled "across lots," and their tracks being discernible in the little patches of snow by the fences, where they had climbed over. At length, however, the fugitives had taken to the highway, and there all traces of them were lost.

The Grant-Banks Affair.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 29.

The Press of the country is still discussing the question, whether, during the siege of Vicksburg, Gen. Banks was ordered to proceed to that point and relieve Gen. Grant. In confirmation of the statement given by the Traveller on Wednesday, a man who was a clerk in the War Department in the Summer of 1863, says that, by order of Secretary Stanton, he wrote such an order to be transmitted to Gen. Banks, and that copies of the orders relating to the proposed change of commanders ought to be on file at the War Department at this time. But the absence of such documents does not prove that they never existed, and the orders received from Gen. Banks by Gen. Badeau and Congressman Washburne, and now in the possession of Gen. Grant, will, when published, clearly establish the facts in the case. It is quite probable that Gen. Grant received an order to turn over his command to Gen. Banks, when the latter might arrive at Vicksburg, but we are quite sure that he was not aware of the character of the correspondence between the War Department and Gen. Banks, in reference to the matter, and it is on this point that he is now first enlightened by examining the copies obtained from Gen. Banks.

It is not true, as has been asserted, that by the union of the forces operating at Port Hudson and Vicksburg the command would of necessity have devolved on Gen. Banks, because his commission as Major-General was older than that of Gen. Grant. By a law of Congress, when the commands of officers of the same rank were united, the command would devolve on the one designated by the War Department.

It has been repeatedly asserted that Gen. Grant has in his possession the correspondence received from Gen. Banks, and that the first report in relation to it came from members of his staff, and it [illegible] were [illegible] he should [illegible] have seen these [illegible] denied.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

An Unfavorable Reply Now Expected from Greece—Position of the Great Powers.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 30.

An unfavorable reply to the propositions of the Paris Conference is now anticipated from the Greek Government. The neutrality of the Great Powers in the difficulty between Turkey and Greece is assured. Dispatches from Athens announce the arrival there of M. Walewski, the bearer of the protocol of the Peace Conference.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Decision in the Case of Philips vs. Eyre.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

In the case of Philips vs. Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica, the Court of Queen's Bench decided that Colonial law is as valid as Parliamentary law, and gave judgment for the defendant.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Nine Earthquake Shocks at San Francisco—Cabinet Rumors in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 29.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in this city to-day and yesterday. A heavy southeast gale last night damaged the shipping in the harbor somewhat.

Senator Cole's Alaska bill meets with no favor from the San Francisco newspapers.

Twenty White Pine Silver Mining Companies, with an average aggregate nominal capital of $18,000,000, have been incorporated here since last December.

The Nevada Legislature has passed a bill for funding the debt of the State, providing for the issue of bonds bearing 15 per cent. interest per annum. The Bank of California has agreed to loan the desired amount on the new issue.

It is rumored that United States Senator Nye, of Nevada, has resigned to take a position in President Grant's Cabinet. Messrs. Dixon and Winters are candidates for United States Senatorship.

Flour unchanged. Wheat closed at $1 77½@$1 78. Legal tenders, 74.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Small-Pox at Honolulu—Frequent Shocks of Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 29.

The steamship *Montana*, from Honolulu, has arrived with advices to Jan. 16. There was considerable excitement at Honolulu in regard to the small-pox. The Board of Health have adopted stringent quarantine regulations. Several schooners were wrecked on the different islands in a severe storm, which also caused loss of life at Hilo. Frequent shocks of earthquake were felt on the Island of Hawaii, and the volcano of Mauna Loa was enveloped in dense smoke. The British bark *Ivanhoe* arrived at Honolulu, Jan. 15, from London. The American bark *Whistler*, from Sydney, New-South Wales, arrived on the 25. The ship *Robert L. Lane* sailed for New-Bedford on Jan. 2.

Supposed Poisoning Case in Fitchburg, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

Mrs. Albert D. Pyke was taken with violent spasms at Fitchburg, on Thursday last, and died in great agony, the physicians say from the effects of a dose of arsenic. Pyke, and her daughter by a former husband, a young woman 26 years of age, have been arrested on suspicion, and are now confined in the town jail awaiting the result of the post-mortem examination. When the indictment for the murder of his wife was issued, Pyke was already under arrest for adultery with the daughter. It is said that he had frequently told her that he would marry her if her mother was out of the way. The deceased was about 50 years old. Pyke belongs in Boston.

Proposal to Present Chicago to Indiana—The Illinois River Improvement.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 30.

A bill was introduced in the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature, and passed by a vote of 73 to 9, separating the City of Chicago from Illinois and ceding it to Indiana.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day to repeal the River Improvement act.

Gov. Palmer has issued a proclamation notifying the holders of State bonds issued to prevent loss upon the McAllister and Stebbins bonds, and also the holders of other bonds, that they will be paid in New-York April 1.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The city papers denounce the passage of the Railroad Free bill by the Illinois Legislature. Five Senators voted for it under protest. They favored controlling freight and passenger rates, but did not favor relieving the Illinois Central Railroad from the seven per cent. yearly tax. If Gov. Palmer vetoes the bill it will fail.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—The jury, after an all night's session, this morning returned a verdict of acquittal in the case of the four alleged incendiaries Kelly, Kingsley, Lewis and Stoddard. The trial has occupied eleven days. The prisoners immediately gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer other indictments for the same offence, and were released.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 30.—A destructive fire occurred here last night, by which four large brick buildings were destroyed. S. S. Moore, dry goods, loses $14,000 to $16,000, insured for $10,000—$5,000 in the North America Company of Philadelphia, and $5,000 in the London and Liverpool Company. The buildings were owned by W. C. Depauw, and valued at $50,000, on which there was no insurance.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 30.—There was a heavy rain and thunder storm in this city at 2 o'clock this morning. The lightning struck in two or three places.

The total number of bankrupt cases in Virginia to date is 4,298.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30.—The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* says: The banking-house of J. S. Hubbard & Co., of Paoli, Kansas, was robbed of $16,000 on Friday.

OTTAWA, Canada, Jan. 30.—The *Official Gazette* appears this evening containing the announcement that Hon. Joseph Howe was sworn in to-day as President of the Privy Council.

MONTREAL, Canada, Jan. 30.—Hon. J. H. Cameron, Whalen's counsel, is here waiting a reply to a cable dispatch respecting the appeal of Whalen. If favorable, $5,000 will be required to carry forward the proceedings.

Weather Reports Dated 9 A. M., Yesterday.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. N. W.	Cloudy	20
Bangor	East	Raining	40
Boston	West	Raining	40
New-York	S. W.	Foggy	50
Philadelphia	S. W.	Foggy	50
Wilmington	S. W.	Clear	42
Washington	S. W.	Clear	53
Augusta	—	Hazy	62
Savannah	S. E.	Clear	66
Charleston	N. N. W.	Clear	64
Oswego	S. E.	Clear	42
Buffalo	West	Cloudy	42
Pittsburg	—	Raining	45
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	33
Louisville	North	Cloudy	40
Mobile	North	Clear	47
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	50
Key West	—	Foggy	71
Havana	—	Foggy	75

Gen. Hawley Withdraws from the Contest in the Connecticut First District.

From the Hartford Courant, Jan. 30.

HARTFORD, Jan. 29, 1869.

To Messrs. H. K. W. Welch, Austin Dunham, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Replying to your letter of the 26th asking consent to present my name to the Republican Convention of this district as a candidate for Congress, I replied that I had not been what is ordinarily considered a "candidate," but that if the Convention should see fit to nominate me I would gratefully accept. I confess myself surprised by certain results of this answer. It is likely to bring upon me the many annoyances of personal controversy, and involve me in a more or less exciting canvass for the nomination, which as often, indeed I may say generally, conducted, is beyond measure distasteful. The position of the independent journalist is yearly growing in importance and influence. To that I have consented [illegible] and [illegible] the good State of Connecticut and the cause of true Democracy. Pray then excuse me from any further connection with this or any other nomination, and believe me when I say to you that I neither ask, desire nor expect office of any description whatever.

Respectfully yours, JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

THE HILL MURDER.

A New Trial Refused George S. Twitchell—He is Sentenced to Death.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Jan. 30.

This morning, George S. Twitchell, Jr., convicted of murder in the first degree in killing Mrs. Hill, was brought from prison and placed in the dock with Carroll and Hare, both of whom are under conviction of murder in the second degree and manslaughter. Unlike them, however, he was provided with a comfortable chair, and he sat in the corner, presenting a profile to the audience in the rear. Since his trial and conviction there has been little change in his appearance. He conversed readily, and without displaying any nervousness, with his friends, among whom was McCuilly, who created the scene when the verdict was rendered. The Court-room at 10 o'clock was not greatly crowded, as it was not known that the case would be disposed of. But the fact became soon known outside, and by 12 o'clock, when the four Judges took their seats on the bench, the room was crowded to its utmost capacity. A number of females were included in the throng, and these, in common with the other spectators, manifested a deep interest in the proceedings. As the questions involved in the motion for a new trial presented points of law of interest to the members of the Bar, there was an anxiety on the part of the lawyers to hear the determination of the Court.

Judge Brewster delivered the opinion of the Court. He referred to the fact that counsel for the prisoner had sat quietly listening to the charge of the Court, and had offered no objection to it; in fact, they had even withdrawn suggestions that they had made, and that the Court was about to answer, but now, when the time for correcting anything that was wrong before the jury had passed, they attacked the charge and endeavored to make its supposed errors ground for a new trial. In conclusion he said:

We have carefully reviewed the testimony, and are of opinion that we cannot disturb the verdict. Full time was given to the defendant to prepare for trial. He asked for no continuance. The jury were of the defendant's selection; they listened to the whole case with great patience and unflagging attention. We were anxious to rule every objection raised by the defendant in his favor, and, as already remarked, so charged the jury that all the points presented were promptly withdrawn. The evidence seemed to establish, link by link, a chain of strong circumstantial evidence against the accused. As it was offered, item by item, it was jealously watched and fiercely contested. The defendant did not undertake to dispute that this was a case of murder in the first degree. As already stated, he so admitted, and denounced alike the crime and the perpetrator. Any other position would have involved a concession which would have rendered his case a desperate struggle. In view of all the testimony, it would have been monstrous to suggest that the homicide was justifiable or excusable. The blow in and through the temple—the depth of a finger through the temple—could hardly have been received by a person in an erect position. If Mrs. Hill were lying down there could be no pretence of self-defence; still less ground, if possible, was there for the supposition of accident, suicide, or even of a quarrel, which would reduce the grade to manslaughter. The deceased had no weapon; the living had no marks of wounds, or bruise, or even scratch. The number of blows, the blood-stained cushion, the arc of blood upon the walls and floor, the upraised window, the stain of blood outside, the body in the yard, all cried out against any supposition of manslaughter, or even murder in the second degree. There certainly was an intent to take life, and it was equally certain that the defendant was not intoxicated. There was not the fragment of a shred upon which a defence could hope to reduce the degree, and it would seem, therefore, to have been alike the dictate of skill and the command of necessity to go to the jury upon the broad question of guilt or innocence. Contesting the case upon this issue, the defence early suggested the theory of burglary. A witness was examined to prove, among other things, that a certain man "used to come and work about the house. When Mrs. Hill had anything to do for him, he did it. The dogs knew him very well. He was there Sundays. He came several times. She called him Conrad Smith." These answers were given to separate questions, and were evidently designed to show that the person referred to had access to the house, came there on Sunday and was known to the dogs. When it is remembered that the murder took place on Sunday evening, and that the Commonwealth had proved that no noise or barking had been heard—the significance of this item of the defendant's proof is easily appreciated. This was followed by the evidence of Charles Algehl, to the effect that two men had been seen by him to leave the front door. The theory attributed to the defence by the Commonwealth as to "Conrad Smith," was disavowed on the production of that person, and the evidence of Algehl submitted to the jury was rejected by them. If this part of the case was unworthy of belief the whole defence crumbled and left the evidence of the Commonwealth in all its power, strengthened rather than diminished by the fruitless attack. The failure of the defence lay in the whole circumstances. The defendant, his wife, and Mrs. Hill in the house, all others excluded. The blood upon the walls and floor; the up-raised window; the bloody cushion; the status upon the door, oil-cloth, blanket, furniture and garments; the absence of the dogs; the stillness of the house; the order of the furniture; the defendant's conduct and words—all spoke out. The shirt, cuffs and collars were up stairs when the defendant handled the corpse. Yet those articles were stained. The explanations of the defendant in this behalf were all patiently heard by the jury, and they have not regarded the statements as satisfactory. The stain upon the inside of the coat could not have been received from lifting and carrying the body if the coat was buttoned at the time. The explanations offered as to its presence were not regarded as satisfactory. Have we the right to set aside the verdict under the circumstances? The tests of such an application are these:

Was there any evidence to justify the verdict?

Is it clearly against the weight of the testimony?

Is there any reasonable hope that another trial would produce a different result?

Applying these questions to the record, it would seem impossible to disturb this verdict. The learned counsel for the defendant, as already stated, admitted (as I think with great propriety) the barbarity of the act which deprived Mrs. Hill of life. The following extract from the phonographic report of the trial is supported by recollection of the able argument presented by the defence, and condenses this whole subject in a single sentence:

"On this Sunday night, when the ministers of God were performing their sacred offices throughout this broad community, this poor, defenceless old woman was brutally murdered; thus far we agree with the Commonwealth. * * * We cannot deny the terrible fact that Mrs. Hill was murdered."

With this very proper admission as to the law, the whole defence rested upon the allegation that the defendant was not the person who struck those fatal blows. Consistently with truth, with law and with reason, there was no other line of defence open for the accused. Patiently heard and fairly tried, this issue has been decided by the jury against the defendant, and the law cannot disturb their verdict. The motion is therefore overruled.

As the Judge pronounced the last ominous words, "the motion for a new trial is overruled," a silence lasting for the space of one or two minutes fell upon the crowd.

At the conclusion of Judge Brewster's remarks, District-Attorney Sheppard then rose and said: "May it please the Court: Having thus overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of The Commonwealth vs. George S. Twitchell, convicted of the murder of Mary E. Hill, thereupon it becomes my official duty, on behalf of the Commonwealth, to move, as I now do, for the judgment of the law in such cases made and provided."

Judge Allison directed the Clerk to inquire if the prisoner had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced.

Mr. Garrison—"George S. Twitchell, have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?"

Twitchell—"All I have to say is that I have been tried and convicted of a crime I know nothing about."

The prisoner uttered this sentence firmly and without any indication of tremor on his voice.

Then took place the most solemn of this painful scene—the sentence of death. While Judge Brewster was delivering it, McCuilly, the friend, made a second theatrical exhibition, taking in what was at first supposed to be a fit, but as no one took notice of him, and the Judge did not stop in his remarks, the effect upon the audience was but momentary, and nothing more was seen or heard of McCuilly. Twitchell stood erect while the sentence was being delivered, and maintained the utmost composure, the only change being noted was that as he assumed his seat he clasped his hands. Another noticeable feature in the case was that as Judge Brewster pronounced the dread words, "And you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God in His infinite goodness have mercy on your soul," the State-House clock rung out 1. The sound penetrating the solemn stillness of the court, came with a shudder to those who were present, who could not but recognize in it the death-knell of the murderer.

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH.

George S. Twitchell, Jr., the accusation preferred against you by the Commonwealth has been examined with great patience and with an earnest desire to accord to you the fullest rights secured by the Constitution and the laws. The jurors who tried you were accepted by you when your challenges were still unexhausted. They deserved your confidence, for no men could have heard your case with greater fairness or impartiality. You were ably and skillfully defended. All that learning, industry and eloquence could suggest was most earnestly urged in your behalf. The Court was anxious to throw every doubt into the scale of mercy. Notwithstanding all this, you have been convicted of the highest crime known to the law, and a most exhaustive argument in your behalf has failed to satisfy any member of the Court that the verdict should be disturbed. This trial has thus demonstrated that secret murder committed in the privacy of a home can neither be shielded by the absence of witnesses or the position of the accused. Although the victim may be dispatched in quiet, still every little drop of blood and every surrounding fact become in the orderings of Providence a witness pointing with unerring certainty to the criminal. I shall not add to the pain of your present position by alluding to the circumstances of this case, but it would seem to be due to justice to declare that your trial has been conducted throughout with all the tender regard for life which marks the humanity of the law. While Mrs. Hill was sent to her last account without the opportunity for even the shortest prayer, the law has been jealous of every right which the presumption of innocence could throw around you. She has given you every opportunity to prepare for your trial, the right of challenge to jurors, the privilege of being defended by able counsel, the benefit of every doubt, and the advantage of reviewing all the rulings upon every point. When all this has resulted in your condemnation, she still in mercy gives you time for repentance and for supplication. Let me recommend you in all earnestness to avail yourself of this privilege. Obtain the counsel of devout men, approach with them the Throne of Grace in fervent contrition and sincere repentance, seek Him whose mercy is all sufficient even to the washing away of blood. And now it only remains for us to declare the judgment of the law, which is—

That George S. Twitchell, Jr., the prisoner at the bar, be taken from hence to the jail of the County of Philadelphia, from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that he be there hanged by the neck until he is dead, and may God in His infinite goodness have mercy upon his soul.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Strike of the Journeymen Printers—Proceedings of the Sailors—The Journeymen Bakers.

The journeymen job printers now on a strike held their usual sessions yesterday, at No. 63 East Broadway, and received reports from their vigilance committees, who had been ascertaining the condition of the various offices in this City, with regard to their supply of hands. They charged several employers who attended the meeting of Typothetæ on Friday with a perversion of the truth, in denying that they had acquiesced in the new scale decided upon by the Printers' Union. The sessions were all conducted with closed doors. Members of the Press were not admitted, nor was it possible to obtain much information in regard to proceedings, inasmuch as the participants were under pledges to reveal nothing that had transpired. The strikers await with curiosity the result of the advertising in other cities, threatened by the employers, and profess doubts of their success. A number of new members were admitted.

NEW-YORK SEAMEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This new society for the aid of the East side sailors, had a meeting yesterday which filled Military Hall. Mr. H. D. Leslie was Chairman, and he as well as many others made speeches. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. Chas. T. Ulmann; Treasurer, Dr. Thorn; Financial Secretary, H. D. Leslie. This movement seems to be animated by the best feeling. There is considerable enthusiasm for the cause, and a deep sense of the sailor's wrongs, without any demonstrations of violence. All the speakers urged moderation and the avoidance of quarrels. One man related how he was beaten [illegible] by boarding masters and runners, without showing any vindictiveness. The name "boarding master" applied to sailors' boarding-house keepers, is, by the way, significant of the position which these worthies have assumed. The Boarding-Masters' Association has gotten up a scale of wages for sailors, and the boarding masters regard the attempt of sailors to fix their own wages as a most preposterous piece of impudence. The speeches yesterday evening were mostly exhortations to persevere, and one speaker took to give "the female opinion of the strike," as expressed in a dialogue, which took place between a woman and himself: "Well," says she, "so you are on a strike?" "Yes," says I. "You don't seem to be moving," says she. "I expect to get moved out by my boarding-master most any time," says I. "Well," says she, "I'm in for it; I've got three daughters I want to have married, and if you sailors get $40, you'll be marrying men."

There is, certainly, some want of the organizing faculty in these men, earnest as they are. It was noticeable yesterday evening, for, in the first place, it was not clearly evident whether the meeting was a mere meeting of strikers or a meeting of the Seamen's Society.

After electing officers, a roll was opened for the names of those who wished to join the Society, and a large proportion of those who had voted at the election came forward, showing that they had not been members when they voted. A constitution and by-laws have been drafted similar to those of the Society on the north side, but they were not submitted to the meeting. The leaders have, however, made one excellent move; they have advertised that Captains willing to pay the sailors' prices, can obtain select crews by applying at the reading room just opened at No. 96 Oliver-street. In reference to the proposed general shipping office for New-York, the sailors wish one established by a law of Congress, but they do not seem to understand how to bring it about. It is to be hoped that their perseverance will atone for their lack of skill in manœuvring. They are very grateful for the sympathy shown them and many allusions were made during the evening to the support which the Press had given their cause. "The Press and the reporters" were the recipients of their rousing cheers and a royal Bengal tiger.

MEETING OF JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.

The journeymen bakers met in large numbers last evening at Putnam's Hall, Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue. A protracted and spirited meeting was held. Resolutions were offered raising the initiation fee from $1 to $5. The trouble in the association had been that many of the members fail to pay up their arrears, but on the eve of a strike they rejoin the society on payment of $1 and receive the benefits of the strike. By raising the initiation fee, these "perpetual motion" members could be headed off, most probably. It was also proposed to expel all who had not paid up their arrears, but no action was taken in the matter. Mr. Heim, Ex-President of the Trades Union, addressed the meeting, advocating a general amnesty to all delinquents, and the filling up of the association with members to prepare for a strike. He said the condition of bakers in this City was worse than that of any other tradesmen.

There was a difference of opinion on this point among the members, which caused a lively discussion for a time. The resolution on initiation fee was amended and to continue the entrance money at $1 for two months longer, and this was carried.

A delegation from the German bakers was present to effect a consolidation with the journeymen bakers. No action was decided upon between them. The meeting adjourned amid considerable confusion.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

A Thief Manages to Gain Possession of $1,365 in a Package—He is Detected, Arrested, and the Money Recovered.

The recent non-success of that class of thieves known as bank sneak thieves, who have almost uniformly of late been detected and arrested in those banks they have endeavored to operate, has not yet stopped their depredations. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Metcalf Everett, a clerk for Messrs. John Dwight & Co., No. 11 Old-slip, stepped into the Chatham National Bank, on the corner of John-street and Broadway, with a parcel in his possession containing $1,365 in National Bank bills and fractional currency, which money he intended to deposit in the name of the firm who employ him. He walked up to the receiving teller's desk, and laid the money parcel on the counter, while he looked for a memorandum in his pocket, and when he looked up the money had disappeared. Mr. Everett immediately turned round and noticed a gray-haired man running toward the door of the bank, and on his pursuing the fugitive, saw the missing parcel drop on the floor close behind where he was checked by the crowd at the door. At the moment that the unknown reached the bank door he accidentally jostled against Mr. John Dunham, of No. 182 Spring-street, who was also leaving the building. Mr. Dunham noticed something peculiar in the conduct of the man, and at the same time saw him drop a parcel on the floor. At once divining that the fellow had stolen something, Mr. Dunham very properly seized him, and by the help of the bank officials succeeded in preventing his escape. Officer Pettit, of the Broadway squad, was called in and took the accused into custody. The prisoner gave his name as Henry Thomas, aged 34, a native of Canada, a resident of New-Jersey, and a goldsmith, but he was subsequently recognized as the notorious George King, and better known under the cognomen of "Dutch George," who, it is alleged, has been frequently mixed up in such robberies as the one he committed yesterday. He is a resident of Williamsburg, and was at one time reputed to be very wealthy.

Thomas was arraigned before Justice Hogan at the Tombs during the afternoon, and on the complaint of Mr. Everett and the evidence of Mr. Dunham, he was fully committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail. He assumed quite unconcerned at his predicament, and denied the charge as a mere matter of course.

Swiss Benevolent Society.

The Swiss Benevolent Society held a meeting last night at Germania Hall, for the purpose of arranging the additional measures to their treasury, and for appointing a visiting committee of twelve to seek out distressed natives of Switzerland in this City and alleviate their needs. The President, Mr. F. A. Ferris, was in the chair. The headquarters of the Society are at the Swiss Consulate, No. [illegible] John-street. From 300 to 400 persons belong to it out of a population of 2,000 in the City of [illegible].

CURRENT LITERATURE.

VIOLET EYES.

One can never quite forget
Eyes like yours, May Margaret,
Eyes of dewy violet!
Nothing like them, Margaret,
Save the blossoms newly born
Of the May and of the Morn.

Oft my memory wanders back
To those burning eyes and black,
Whose heat-lightnings once could move
Me to passion, not to love;
Longer in my heart of hearts
Linger those disguised arts,
Which, betimes, a hazel pair
Used upon me unaware;
And the wise and tender gray—
Eyes wherewith a saint might pray,
Speak of pledges that endure,
And of faith and vigils pure;
But for him who fain would know
All the fire the first can show,
All the art or friendship first,
Of the second and the last—
And would gain a subtler worth,
Part of Heaven, part of Earth—
He these mingled rays can find
In but one immortal kind,
In those eyes of violet,
In *your* eyes, May Margaret!

—*Edmund C. Stedman, in the Galaxy for February.*

PEASANT WEDDING IN BRITTANY.

From All the Year Round.

On the crest of a high hill in the very heart of Brittany—far from railroads, and where stage coaches are rare visitors, and welcomed at long intervals—stands a quaint old village, nestling between copse and vineyard. A single jagged street staggers eccentrically from brow to brow; a line of tottering huts, moss-grown, mud-plastered, straw-thatched, stretches on either side; a curious little one-sided church, with square and topping tower, rusted iron cross, shapeless windows, and obstinately crooked roof, stands in the centre; before which lies, worn by much use, the village lawn.

I was making the tour of Brittany with my own horse and chaise, and climbed the long road which ascended to La Verton, late in the afternoon of an Autumn day, when the fruit of the ripe vineyard yielded a thick and delicious perfume to the air. On driving into the village street, and while directing my whole attention to the search for a possible village inn—for it was by no means certain that I should find such an institution—I was struck by a certain activity among the primitive folk, in contrast with the sleepy air of the other villages through which I had passed. The huts seemed to have emptied their whole population—old, middle-aged, youthful and infantile—into the road; there was fast talking and laughter. The good peasant people, too, were unusually well dressed; the men's hats were not quite so dirty and sun-tanned, their blue blouses not quite so crumpled, their shoes not quite so rough as I had been wont to see; the same was observable of the women's coifs, shawls and chains. On the lawn, certain rustic games were going forward; at the doors of the shops, the gossips were gathered in high glee. I observed one group, larger than the rest, which seemed to attract particular attention. A middle-aged peasant, with a hardy-looking woman by his side, closely followed by a younger couple, and behind them by a merry shoal of village lads and maidens, was passing from shop to shop, stopping a while at each. As the peasant approached the village merchant would advance, with great ceremony doff his hat and salute him and usher him and his troupe within; while the gossips would separate and allow the company to pass, and then crowd eager round the door. I was sorely perplexed to guess what this was all about.

There was the village inn at last, right under the little church, with a big elm in front, and [illegible] an odd gable jutting out [illegible]; and a smiling fat landlord and his buxom dame bowing and smirking in the doorway, happy to have a stranger guest. Horse and chaise were stowed away—where I know not, and know not to this day—my small quantity of luggage was deposited in the best room but one, and in a quarter of an hour I was seated at a simple, clean and tempting table, with a bottle of capital wine at my elbow, and a plump roast fowl before me. As I was thirsting for company quite as much as for wine, I bade mine host sit at table with me and partake. I asked him (the calls of hunger partially satisfied) what saint's festival it was? Mine host laughed a slight respectful laugh, and with the French genius for repartee, replied:

"What saint, Monsieur? Why, Saint Matrimony, parbleu!"

He then proceeded to inform me that Nannine, the daughter of Picquet, the village sabot maker, was to be wedded on the morrow to Jacques Biot, a thriving young farmer of the neighborhood.

"You see, Monsieur, when a youngster among us falls in love with a lass, the first thing he does is to run to a village *tailor*. Monsieur, the village tailor is our notary, and keeps our family secrets, and makes our marriages. And Monsieur Poppeau, our village tailor, is one of your model *hommes d'affaires*. Dame! he is the hardest headed, most silent, profoundest, most persuasive man in France. Well, 'tis he to whom young Jacques resorted, to promote his suit with the pretty little Nannine. Monsieur Poppeau forthwith shoulders his broom."

"His broom?"

"Monsieur, the symbol of his errand. When one sees the broom coming up one knows that one daughter is sought for, and is to be swept out of one's house. Monsieur Poppeau, broom on shoulder, repairs to Monsieur Picquet. The marriage contract is drawn by Monsieur Poppeau, who has, as perquisites, presents of blouses and franc pieces, a pair of stockings of different colors—worked by Nannine's fingers—and a place of honor at all the marriage ceremonies. Then comes the civil marriage, which you doubtless know about. But they are not tied yet, not by a good deal. For a fortnight each goes back to his and her own house, works as usual, seldom sees the other beloved, and waits in patience—pardieu, how hard it is!—for the proper time to expire. This rather uncomfortable fortnight Jacques and Nannine have just completed; it was over to-day; and to-morrow they will be fairly tied by the ceremony of the church."

"But what was being done to-day?"

"Ah, to-day! Yes, they were buying the wedding presents. The two middle-aged folk you saw at the head of the procession were the father of Jacques and the mother of Nannine; each of the young couple having but one parent living. Just behind them, doubtless, was the young couple, bashfully following. The parents were going about, buying the presents; here a silk dress, there a fine lace coif, yonder some article of ménage, or jewelry, or farmers' tools or stock. 'Tis a holiday for all the young people of the village. Some of them have been having a dance, with music, on the lawn; others, the more well-to-do, have been escorting Jacques and Nannine to the pâtissière and cabaret, where the happy couple have been treated to wines, fruits and cakes; others have been following the parents from shop to shop, and bearing home the presents as they were purchased."

Mine host and I, our repast over, repaired to the little bench under the gable of the inn, and lighted our pipes. We had not sat there long, when the peasant whom I had noticed leading the procession—the father of Jacques—came up, followed by a merry troop of young villagers.

"He's coming to invite me to the wedding," whispered the landlord. Which he did. Then, turning to me with a profound salutation, Jacques' father remarked that he perceived I was a stranger, and hoped I would likewise honor him with my presence, not only to the ceremony, but to the succeeding festivities. I at once accepted the invitation.

"I beg Monsieur's pardon," said mine host, as I was about to ascend, candle in hand, to my chamber, "but if Monsieur would wish to see the marriage, he must rise very early. The curé will be at the altar at seven. I pray Monsieur to forgive my not giving him the best room. But it is a custom that the bridegroom should hire the best room of the inn the night before the wedding, for the musicians, who come from the city, twenty leagues away."

At six on the fresh October morning, I was dressed and at my simple breakfast of bread, fruit and wine; and at ten minutes before seven I repaired with my host and hostess to the village church. The slate-colored dawn was just mellowing into day as we issued into the zig-zag street, and the little population were already astir, hastening in chattering groups toward the scene of the ceremony. They were crowding in at the door of the oddest little, one-sided, worn and musty church you ever looked on, with ancient frescoes half obliterated, faded altar cloths, and feeble looking candlesticks; at the upper end were two dim flickering tapers, their rays intercepted by the squat thick-set form (clothed in sacred attire) of the village curé; just below him was the village beadle, with enormous gaudy chapeau, shivering with cold; the curé holding in his sleek fat hands a well-worn book; the beadle, clutching his staff of authority.

Jacques and Nannine, clad in the newest and best apparel the village could afford, reverently approach the altar and kneel; their parents come after, and stand demurely [illegible]; the rustic population is very quiet [illegible] and evidently impressed by the [illegible]. Then follows the stately [illegible] ceremony, needless to describe. [illegible] the last intonation and the blessing passed the priest's lips than the auditory begin to chatter and laugh, to hurry up to the bride and bridegroom and to shower honest and hearty kisses on them—in which the curé, by the by, is not slow to join. This over, the married pair and their especial friends follow the good pastor into the sacristy behind the altar. As a stranger, I am politely bidden to come too. Here are spread some cold meat, bread, and wine, of which all, Nannine included, partake with hearty zest, and there is many a joke and there is much rallying, to which the priest is merriest of all.

The village folk have meanwhile been busy on the lawn outside. The grass has been rolled flat, and tables have been placed, and tents erected; the musicians have arrived, well mellowed with wine, and scratching on their fiddles in their impatience to begin. The wedding party, on emerging from the church, is greeted by a queer shrill yell, not unlike an Indian whoop—the Breton cheer; forthwith the musicians mount the table, take their places on round stools, and strike up. The bride and bridegroom proceed to mount a horse; she seated behind him, and clinging to his waist as prettily as possible; and they gallop around the green, to the great amusement and applause of the spectators, some half a dozen times. This traditional custom complied with, the marriage dances begin. Jacques and Nannine are at the head of the first set, opposite the parents; at the sides are the best friends. It is by no means easy to describe this rustic wedding dance. They leap and bound, entering into the sport as vigorously as they do into their daily work. They swing their arms about in ecstatic fury; the hair escapes from beneath their hats and coifs, perspiration covers their foreheads, and their heavy wooden shoes thump and thump on the flattened grass. It was a very ancient dance, mine host told me, handed down from none knew how remote. 'Tis said that this, as well as the other rustic Breton dances, had a religious origin, far back in the Druidic ages. The wedding dance is called the "gavotte;" its noticeable feature is, that the most expert dancer leads the rest off into numberless turnings and counterturnings, then abruptly stops and sets them all a-jigging, then rushes off with a sort of "walk round," then resumes his spiral course with a hop and a skip, the rest imitating his every movement with surprising quickness; the whole apparently, not really, performed at the leader's caprice. The dance is made yet more striking by a continual shouting and laughing, an enraptured throwing up of hands, and individual eccentricities and diversions. It is so exhausting that after a little, even the sturdy sons and daughters of the soil are fain to give up; and for awhile they leave the dancing ring to refresh themselves and rest.

Long rude tables have been set along the boundaries of the green, and now fairly groan with a bounteous provision of good things eatable and drinkable; monsieur the curé is already seated at the wedding table, with chairs for bride and bridegroom on either side of him. The exhausted but still noisy dancers flock eagerly about the board; it is amazing to see what wonderful morning appetites they have, and how soon the mass of good things disappears. Monsieur le Curé, under the influence of the punch and wine, grows astonishingly funny, is extremely gallant and attentive to the bride, and pledges everybody, even me the stranger guest. Then comes a loud noisy song, under the inspiration of which the dancers resume their places on the sward. This time it is another, and very different dance; you would think that, after the wine, it would be a wilder one than the first; no, it is a sedate movement, the faces of the dancers according with it. They separate into couples, and dance in a sort of procession, one behind the other; it is not unlike the fine old minuet in "Don Giovanni," only it has a rustic spice to it wanting in the stately aristocratic dance of our grandfathers. All day long alternate dancing, feasting, and singing is kept up, and still the marriage ceremonies are hardly begun.

The company separated a little before sundown, to unite again in front of the church soon after the gray light of twilight had thickened to darkness. The tents which had been erected were illuminated by a hundred waxen candles—and waxen candles, even in the chateaux of noblemen, are aristocratic in Brittany. Within the tents were long tables, bounteously laden; without, large fires had been made, and there was every variety of cooking pot, and pitcher, and grill, and saucepan. The tent was, of course, that of the bridal party; and here, among others, were the curé, the doctor, the apothecary, the tailor, the postmaster and myself. At the upper end of the tent was a little rudely-constructed dais, where beaming Nannine sat; around her were gathered the favored few, her intimates. Opposite was the good fat curé, supported on either hand by a buxom rustic dame. When we had all taken our places at the festive board, I looked about for the bridegroom, Jacques, but could see him nowhere; presently, however, the reason was apparent. It is, on the occasion of "La Table de la Mariée," or "Bridal Feast," the custom that certain of the young men should act as butlers and cooks; these offices are assumed by the relatives and near friends of the bridegroom, and are posts of honor. The bridegroom himself performs the double function of chief cook and head butler; he himself is forbidden, by the law of tradition, to take a drop or morsel that night; it is his business to superintend the dishes intended for the bride, and to serve them up before her. So presently in he came with a huge platter, on which lay, in bounteous sauce, a portly turbot; this he deposited before the bride, who rose and bowed with smiling courtesy. Whereupon Monsieur le Curé sprang to his feet, and raising high his glass of brandy punch, called out, "To the bride!" A summons which no one refused, and which was responded to by a tumultuous jingling of glasses, tossing off of punches and clapping of feet. It was an improvement on our Anglo-Saxon civilization, that no speeches were made. But what an orgy succeeded! How shall I describe the noise, and the dancing, and the tipsy songs, and the rude lusty games—not to speak of the promiscuous hugging and kissing, and chasing, and fondling which that never-to-be-forgotten scene presented? Of all the gallant company, dawn found the bridegroom, and him alone, sober. The demure and solemn tailor, though an unusually modest man, was painfully boastful of his share in bringing about the present occasion; Monsieur le Curé was now too sombre and dignified by half; and as for Jacques' steady papa and his familiars, the doctor, and the apothecary, and even mine host, they had, long before dawn, disappeared beneath the table, and were being slowly sobered, as morning came, by a bath of dew. The womankind had retired in high spirits; all except the bride, whom custom doomed to sit there on her dais, bolt upright amid the revel, until the first rays of the rising sun should slant into the tent. Jacques had most certainly the worst of the fun. It was his task to carry the jaded roysterers home; and this he did with admirable patience and perseverance. But his reward, the taking home of his pretty spouse, was not even yet earned. The bride must, by inexorable Breton tradition, go home to her mother on the succeeding day; and the orgies must be resumed a second, and yet a third, evening. The second evening was like the first: all boisterousness, singing, shouting, kissing, and final collapsing under the table. The third resembled the two previous evenings, only, in slang parlance, "more so;" for on the last, winding up orgies, the shouting and dancing were noisier, the kissing more vigorous, and the drunkenness more general, than ever. Jacques, now permitted to indulge with the rest in deep potations, made up for lost time, and was the very first to slide under the table, where he remained until morning.

There was a curious sight on the morning following the final evening, which was at once a traditional custom, and a scene, characteristic of rural Brittany. This was the "Beggar's Dance." The remains of the feast, wine and meat, were neatly set on tables in the middle of the green; and all the beggars of the neighborhood were invited to partake. The villagers gathered in a ring around the space, leaving an opening toward the street. Presently there issued from a little lane a most grotesque procession. There were the halt, the blind, and the lame—the one-legged, the one-eyed and the one-armed; the patriarchs and the children of mendicancy, ragged and shoeless, with hats crownless, and coats tailless and gowns threadless, hobbling, and plunging, and limping along, with cracked songs, and yells, and the queerest imaginable movements. Arrived on the green they took position in couples, and performed a singular burlesque on the wedding dance. This over, they fell to on the feast, with a will, being waited on by the chief dames of the village.

Finally, on the wedding-night—which is the fourth night after the wedding—all the friends of the bridal pair visit them as they lie in the nuptial couch. Each visitor brings a bowl of milk soup; and Jacques and Nannine must, bongré malgré, receive from every one a spoonful of that beverage. The young girls who thus visit the bridal chamber secure the pins which have been used in the fastening of Nannine's shawl and gown, as a charm to bring them husbands.

THE DESCENDING SCALE.—The celebrated Prince TALLEYRAND had a scale for asking the people who dined with him whether they would eat of this or that dish? It was a descending [illegible] "Mon Prince," (which, not being a French title, but a Roman one, is of a lesser rank,) "shall I have the honor of sending you some beef?" "Monsieur le Marquis, shall I have the honor to offer you some beef?" "Monsieur le Comte, shall I have the pleasure of sending you some beef?" "Monsieur le Baron, will you have some beef?" And then, when he had attained to the humble commoner, he merely tapped his knife upon his plate with his right hand, fixing his eyes upon the face of the guest who was "last and least" till the latter saw that the appeal was addressed to him; upon which the illustrious statesman was wont, monosyllabically, to say, "Boeuf?"

A REMINISCENCE OF CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.—Many will remember the fierce rivalry which for a time existed between FORREST and MACREADY, the two great tragedians of the day; how it broke out in a riot in New-York; how FORREST, everywhere, dared a comparison with the great Englishman; how they played the same characters the same nights in the same towns; and how FORREST came to Paris and applied to Manager MITCHELL to appear in the same characters which had been performed by MACREADY. MITCHELL declined, because there was little promise of profit in Paris.

At this moment, after CHARLOTTE had fled, MADDOX, the London manager, met FORREST in Paris. They talked, both were ready to do something, and MADDOX suggested London.

"But," said FORREST, "who have you got to play with me?"

MADDOX told over his working company—all very well, but no lady among them met FORREST's requirements. He declined. Then MADDOX says:

"There is Miss C——."

"Ah," said FORREST, "she will do. Get her, and I will do it."

So they made an engagement for twelve nights upon these conditions. MADDOX then hastened back to London.

Before Miss CUSHMAN was up, a ring at her door, on a Tuesday morning, brought in the card of Mr. MADDOX. She would see him, of course, in half an hour. Would he wait, or would he come again? He would come again.

"Go to the window," said Miss CUSHMAN to her little maid, "and see where he goes."

He walked up and down before the door.

"Aha!" said she to herself. "He wants me!" She was shrewd, too.

In an hour he appeared—not over-anxious, to be sure, for managers must use craft. He told her what he wanted—that he wished her to appear in London with Mr. FORREST. Of course this was what she wanted.

"But in what play will you open?"

"Othello."

"But I cannot begin with *Emilia*," she replied.

He urged, she declined. So matters stood.

"No," she said, "I have sworn to my own soul that I will appear in London in a part which shall give me my opportunity, or I will not appear at all. Give me a night before FORREST comes, and let me play *Bianca*, and then I will do whatever you wish."

It seemed impossible, but yet it was at last agreed to, and Thursday night should be hers. It was on Tuesday—short time for a stranger to know the new stage and the new players—short time for rehearsals. And would not these new players be hostile or indifferent?

For two days she neither ate nor slept, so overpowering was this coming event. She found her actors at least indifferent, not familiar with their parts, her *Fazio* quite willing to cut his work down to the last possible word—why should he bother himself with these red Indians from across the sea, who probably knew how to act like red Indians, and no more?

But she held to her purpose with tenacity and force. There was almost no time to announce the appearance of a new actress, none to trumpet her fame, if she had any. Besides, she was only to be a support to FORREST, of little value herself. But she valued herself; and now, knowing she was wanted, she had brought MADDOX to her terms, ten pounds a night. He resisted, but he did it. Thursday night came and the curtain rose upon an indifferent house. She was anxious, watchful. The first act was gone through with, and her *Fazio* was a most unpromising one; the curtain dropped, and there was no sound of applause. The whole thing was dead, and things looked serious. But the little maid was waiting for her with cheering words—"never fear, you will bring them in the next act."

In the second act she had more to do, and she did it with her strength; but yet she had not won her place; the curtain fell, and there was a hum of applause, yet it was not strong and assured.

In the third act she must do or die. The slight applause had given her assurance and new life, and into the third and fourth acts she went, no longer CHARLOTTE, but *Bianca* herself; she was *Bianca* in all her intensity and agony, and at last, when she threw herself at the feet of *Aldabella*, pleading for her to save *Fazio* with her whole soul, she fell there exhausted, not only with the excitement of the part, but prostrate with physical exhaustion! It was not acting; it was life itself.

Then the whole audience rose to their feet and a wild shout of approbation shook the theatre. It was irresistible, irrepressible, unmistakable. Thenceforth there was no doubt. She staggered to her feet; and when the curtain fell, she was too weak to go before it, in answer to the cries and shouts of the audience. She stood supported by the manager behind the curtain, and bowed her head in response to the hearty recognition of her power.—*Galaxy for February.*

A CURIOUS INSTRUMENT.—Some weeks ago we were startled by an announcement in the military and naval intelligence of the *Times*, that an instrument which could measure the hundred-thousandth part of a second, was employed by the authorities at Woolwich, in experiments on gunpowder. At the time one might have thought that the leading journal was merely under one of those fits of inaccuracy to which we are all occasionally liable, but having since had an opportunity of examining the instrument in question, I am led to believe that its powers were not overrated. This machine is used for measuring the velocity of a projectile within the bore of a gun, and, as far I could judge, is quite capable of recording the time that a shot, traveling at the rate of 1,000 feet a second, will take to pass over one inch. The apparatus consists of a system of toothed wheel-work, beautifully made, and driven by means of a descending weight. The velocity with which each wheel travels is progressive in the proportion of five to one; that is to say, each wheel travels five times as fast as the one in rear of it. The last wheel turns a spindle to which six brass discs are attached, each disc being thirty-six inches in circumference. When the machine is traveling at full speed these discs move at a rate of about twenty-eight revolutions a second, or in other words, about one thousand inches a second; an inch of disc therefore, represents the thousandth part of a second. The passage of the projectile is recorded on the edge of the disc by means of a spark derived from a Ruhmkorff's coil; thus the interval between two sparks denotes the time taken by the projectile in passing over a known distance in which it ruptures two galvanic circuits and causes a corresponding number of sparks. Each disc has its own coil, marker, and galvanic circuit, by which means the time of passing over five distinct spaces can be recorded. The actual rate at which the wheels are moving is ascertained by means of a stop-watch attached to one of the slowly moving wheels. As the thousandth part of a second is represented by an inch on the disc, we can easily understand that the hundredth part of an inch, which is by no means difficult to measure, will represent the hundred thousandth part of a second.—*Once a Week.*

RESTAURANT LIFE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—If there is a country upon the face of the earth where the comforts and delicacies of the table are of absolutely paramount importance, it is certainly California. Leaving out the abjectly and squalidly poor, it is nevertheless true that the lowest and most moneyless classes of society have more daintiness of palate and contempt for coarse or homely fare than the same sort of people anywhere else. Love of good living is one of the peculiarities of the nation, possibly, but in California the national weakness is a ruling passion. The butchers complain that they cannot find customers for the coarser cuts of meat; there are no people whose fastidiousness is so blunted by hunger that they will take the profuse waste of hotel tables; and though grinding poverty is more common in San Francisco than in the old flush times, a disdain for the lower grades of flour and beefsteaks "off the round," seems to pervade all ranks of life. If a few pieces of coin stand between the San Franciscan and beggary, he must have his sirloin and salmon to-day; to-morrow may be leanness and abstinence; to-day he must have the best that the market yields. So the restaurants of San Francisco are numerous, plenteous, inviting, and even cheap. There is abundant [illegible] "the best." The stranger from other shores may consent to dull the edge of appetite with what keepers of cheap boarding-houses call "filling" food, but your old stager takes refuge in crime or suicide when all other resources fail, and his dinner is not rounded into completeness with some tolerable likeness of a dessert. Where, but in San Francisco, would a sturdy beggar ask alms with a cigar between his lips? The number of gentlemanly Arabs in San Francisco is quite surprising. Their tents are furnished lodgings, and their hunting-grounds are the restaurants and hotels of the city. They are respectably connected in the directories with business houses, banks, offices, or other establishments; but their place of abode no man knoweth; they do not themselves always know. Here to-day and gone to-morrow. Seen on 'Change or in their other places of resort for business or pleasure, they melt away in the sleeping hours as their wild prototypes of the desert disappear in the sand or reappear as if from out the sky. The gentlemanly Arab is not long satisfied with one place for eating, nor with one place for sleeping. Here and there is a reformed member of the tribe, of whom his landlady remarks, with pride and wonder, "He has been with me nigh on to three years, come Christmas;" but the race is generally nomadic, changeful, and a burden of grief to respectable old ladies who let furnished lodgings. These are the chief patrons of the San Francisco restaurants.—*The Overland Monthly.*

JOHNNY MACRAW.

He came to the gate of the Manse,
And he stood there sae bonny and braw;
And, dusk as it was, I could tell at a glance,
That it must be young Johnny Macraw.

(*Aside.*) Oh, Johnny, now, you need not look
So jaunty and conceited;
The words I sing are in the book,
Or they would not be repeated.

I trembled, and caught at the post,
And you might knock me down with a straw;
And yet of all things that which frightened me most
Was the trembling of Johnny Macraw.

(*Aside.*) Now, Johnny, though you looked so sly,
And manfully dissembled,
You know you were as bad as I,
And positively trembled.

He looked at me gentle and true,
And muckle he liked what he saw:
And as for myself—no, I cannot tell you
What I thought about Johnny Macraw.

(*Aside.*) Nay, Johnny, I may say as much,
For want of knowing better;
A lady is allowed, as such,
A postscript to her letter.

How it happened, I never could tell,
And I tried very hard to withdraw,
But, somehow or other, he managed so well,
That I listened to Johnny Macraw.

(*Aside.*) Yes, Johnny, but you must confess
Your vows were so ecstatic,
An angel could have done no less
Than settle in an attic.

For the stars were alive in the sky,
And the moon was so lovely, and pshaw,
I will not confess that I know how or why
I agreed to be Mrs. Macraw.

(*Aside.*) Come, Johnny, don't take that amiss;
The reason I afford you
(In strictest confidence) was this,
I loved, and I adored you.

We talked of it there on the green,
And crept very close, for the awe;
Because of the many cold figures between
Young Mr. and Mrs. McCraw.

(*Aside.*) Oh, Johnny, in those days of old,
How rash our calculations!
And yet there was a "ring of gold"
In all our contemplations.

My father is hard to persuade,
And still harder my mother-in-law;
But though I must argue and wait, (I'm afraid)—
I intend to be Mrs. Macraw.

(*Aside.*) Dear John, with all my heart I did,
And never have repented;
'Twas better for me to be chid,
Than yield, and be demented.

They declare he is not of our ways,
And they call him uncannie and raw;
But I care not a bawbee what one of them says,
If they let me have Johnny Macraw.

(*Aside.*) Oh, husband of my love and life,
Uncannie to me never,
They could not keep from you your wife,
And yours she is, for ever.

—*Once a Week.*

CONJUGAL TIFFS.

From the London Review.

The wonderful trials of temper imposed by matrimony can scarce ever be known to an outsider. The provocative power of a woman, which is naturally considerable, becomes many degrees intensified by marriage. First of all, the intimacy of that mode of life renders her thoroughly acquainted with all the weak points of her lord. She knows exactly where to hurt him most severely, and where to touch a raw place hidden from the rest of the world. There is no doubt that when XANTIPPE pitched crockery at the sconce of her husband, she accompanied the missiles with jeers at the poor man's doctrines. MILTON, it is said, suffered horribly from the tongue of his helpmate, and we can imagine her, not only hiding his pen and ink, but making fun of his verses. But these are historical cases, where the battles were of chronic occurrence. In real life, people when married do not altogether bark and bite. There are intervals of repose when the atmosphere is clear and the sun shines; or, as it may happen, the storms are exceptional and the squalls comparatively rare. Off-hand encounters frequently tend to postpone more serious conclusions, and the little domestic skirmishes common to the matrimonial state act as safety-valves of energy, which might, under strict confinement, burst into a disastrous explosion. There are numbers of women who would be quite uncomfortable if they had not small quarrels with their husbands. The smooth and even tenor of every-day existence is broken up into a picturesque variety by these passages. Husbands (especially when new to their happiness) are often puzzled to know what makes the angel cross, and, to use an expressive term, cantankerous. They ask the cause, but they are fenced off until a chance occurs for treading on their corns, and then the shindy commences in real earnest. A lady of this delightful complexion is completely happy if she can wind up with a good cry. The dear creature dissolves into tears, and the man feels himself at once a brute. This is her revenge. There is nothing now for the husband but absolute submission, and a full acknowledgment of his being in the wrong. A woman has lost her ground forever who fails in her object when she has recourse to her pocket-handkerchief, and to a display of swollen eyes and a red nose. Few, however, are stupid enough to play this card until their adversary becomes disgusted with the trick; it is generally kept back until the right time, and then used with a vengeance.

The fascinating hypocrisy of the sex is shown in nothing with such grace as in the periods which immediately ensue after a tiff. To the visitor or the casual diner there is no indication whatever of the disturbance. If a symptom is shown at all it is by the husband, who has not the same faculty as his wife of smoothing his feathers when ruffled. Of course this is only in good society. Among other classes it is not so simple a thing to dispose of the visible tokens of a matrimonial sparring-match. There are such things as black eyes and scratched faces. Yet it may happen that those of a higher sphere suffer just as bad punishment as the less polished combatants. Inward bleeding is more dangerous than an open wound. It is a fact that all tiffs contain the possibilities of offences which can never be forgiven. A wild, vicious word may stick and rankle in a woman's heart forever. Such a word was applied for instance, by Mr. JONATHAN WILD to the lady who visited him in trouble; and it is believed she hung him for it. A man who studies the disposition of his wife for the sake of his own peace must be cautious to mark the foibles of temper, for the best wives have certain weaknesses in this respect, which it would be unfair and rather uncomfortable to ignore. If they would only discover them to us before marriage! But that is not the custom. Such frankness would be almost fatal to the institution which binds communities together. Besides, after all, women with tempers are much more tolerable than women without. They possess both action and spirit, while the tame, equable colorless creature has neither. A landscape seen in perpetual sunshine or moonshine would be dull; it is a relief to see it from time to time stirred by the wind or in the light of a flushed and angry sunset. Is this the reason why poets so often marry shrews? It is probable that a lady who becomes conscious [illegible] this fashion. Vulgar men are not exempt from similar benedictions in disguise. Yet they conceal their favors heroically. The Divorce Court lets us into the many secrets, but there are thousands of profounder secrets unknown to that useful establishment. Tiffs are not sufficient causes for separation, although they may lead to the most plenary reasons for parting.

We should think that in most instances when they do, the fault lies with the husband. Marriage is a science, or, rather, a fine art. There is scarcely any woman who could not be reduced by a good system and discipline, to an endurable line of conduct. Whether every woman would be worth the trouble of such a training, is quite another question; but, undoubtedly, to the man who is married, there is no more important task to take in hand. It requires judgment, coolness, and just a little clever cruelty. The slightest sign of weakness (and bullying, mind, is a vulgar admission of incapacity) will spoil the entire operation. Roughness of any kind is, indeed, most undesirable, and is only the weapon of clumsy reformers. Mild irony and satire, with the chill off, is much more effectual. Petruchio laid down an excellent programme for Barrying Kate, where he said:

"I will attend her here
And woo her with some spirit when she comes.
Say that she rail; why then I'll tell her plain
She sings as sweetly as a nightingale.
Say that she frown; I'll say she looks as clear
As morning roses newly washed with dew.
Say she be mute and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her volubility,
And say she uttereth piercing eloquence."

Petruchio was a genuine woman-tamer, who used his art not unkindly. Of course there are incorrigibles, whose husbands have no alternative but a study of the Book of Job, and a strong faith in compensative immortality. With them there is no rest. When we read in the papers of brutal violence toward wives, we are often too sentimental in condemning the husband. We may not take into account the unbearable provocation to which he is often subjected. A story is told of an actor who had to repeat TOBIN's celebrated claptrap, "The man who lays his hand upon a woman, save," &c. It occurred to him at the moment that he had whacked his wife about half an hour previously, in the presence of the green-room, and so, in order not to appear inconsistent, he altered the text thus: "The man who lays his hand upon a woman, *save when she deserves it*," &c. We should be sorry to allow this freedom with so noble a modern toast, but, unquestionably, there are times when its literal interpretation must seem unjust to laborers whose wives pawn the children's clothes and waste the money in drink.

Into this branch of the subject, however, it is not our intention to enter. Disputes between man and wife, in which the smoothing-iron and the dishes are employed as arguments are beyond the cooler region of tiffs. It is well when the tiff only resembles a lovers' quarrel, and is established, perhaps, by the lady, for the express purpose of a delightful making-up. On such occasions a good husband is expected to show his appreciation of the luxurious misery he has gone through by a box at the opera or a new dress. He not only dances, but very properly pays the piper, and he has the consolation of reflecting that any future amusements of a similar nature must be similarly purchased. As SELDEN says, "If a man keeps a monkey, shall he not pay for the glasses it breaks?"

OLD LOVES.

From All the Year Round.

The Frenchman who said that we always return to our first loves, said one of the true things of human nature; and every mature mind knows its truth. We do return to our old loves, and no after affection ever destroys their place in our hearts.

There are abundant reasons for this going back upon life—at least in thought and desire, if not in actual renewal. In youth, when our sensations were all new, and when the mere fact of living was in itself a joy, everything was painted in with rose-color; everything was perfect, and each emotion in its novelty was a veritable revelation of the divine. We had not then become blunted by satiety, chilled by corrected experience. We firmly believed that what we felt, no one else had ever felt before, or would ever feel again with anything like our intensity; we firmly believed that all other people's emotions were tame and colorless beside our own. For youth is in itself a perpetual recreation of the primeval Adam, and each man lives for a time in a paradise of his own making, which no brother has ever shared. We and our special Eve dwell in it alone, for just so long a time as the fervor and inexperience of our first passion last. The pity is that it lasts so short a time, and that we wake, while yet so young, to the consciousness that all this exquisite delight is only delusion, and that "the mind sees what it brings" in love as well as in other things.

The love of a boy or girl is unique. It is never repeated in kind, though it may be even surpassed in degree, for the love of the mature heart is more powerful than that of the youthful; but the freshness, the ecstatic sense of certainty, the sublime belief in itself and its own immortality, in its unchangeableness and future characteristic of the first young love, have no echo even in the strength and fidelity of the mature. Besides, it is so divinely blind; and its blindness remains, though the eyes may be touched to see everything else. Though our early charmer was snub-nosed and red headed, and fully half a dozen years our elder, yet our memory plays magic tricks with reality, and we think of her to this day, as we believed her at the time; beautiful, golden haired, and sixteen. If we have never seen her since that fatal hour when we tore ourselves from her side in an agony of despair at the cruel fate which sent us to New-Zealand or the West Indies, no shock of personal experience has shattered the sweet falsehood of our boyish dreams, and she will always be to us what she was; but if we have seen her after our eyes have been couched, we stand aghast as at the discovery of some Melusine in her serpent state. That plain-featured, commonplace dowdy is no more the peerless Dulcinea of only ten years ago, than she is her own grandmother. Henceforth she is two persons; the one, living in memory; the other in actuality; and of the two the remembrance is the more real.

No one makes any allowance for the action of time in another, or expects to find any striking change, how long soever the interval between the last parting and the present meeting. An increasing waistcoat and a decreasing chevelure in ourselves, tell us beyond all question of an airy youth forever fled, and a middle-aged respectability settled down heavily in its stead; yet we look to find our boyish ideal exactly where we left her, and heave no end of deprecatory sighs when we see the thickened jowl, the broadened waist, the puffy foot, the meagre wisp of grayish hair, sole remnant of those glorious tresses which might have been Godiva's. "Who would have thought it?" we say compassionately, forgetting the lesson set us daily by our own looking-glass. And then we turn our faces backward, and know that the Godiva of our early love is dead, buried ten fathoms deep by the almighty hand of Time, and that she has left only her memory to keep us company. But her memory is immortal, and over this Time has no kind of power.

Yet there are old loves for whom, when we have got over the first shock of disappointment at finding that forty is not as twenty was, we knit up the raveled edges of time, and carry the past into the present—if in paler colors and a less florid pattern, yet with a joined thread that makes the two epochs one. Our love remains the same in essentials, with a difference in forms. A tender mellowness of affection has taken the place of the old fervid fiery passion which once consumed as much as it warmed, and we seem to have carried on into the present the whole accumulated strength of the past. Certain phrases, looks, and tones, remind us so vividly of by-gone days that at last we lose all sharpness of perception, and can scarcely distinguish between them and now, till the past becomes the present, blended and inseparable, and the mind cannot recognize any break. We all know instances of the first love married after the severance perhaps of a quarter of a century, with two flourishing families in the meantime—instances where maturity has taken up the parable of youth, and life has doubled back upon itself, and ended at its starting place. Such reunions are not necessarily either happy or unsuccessful. It all depends on the amount of mental sympathy possible between the pair, after the warping of their diverse experiences, whether the memory of their youthful fancy can be consolidated into a living love or no. If the love have been very true and earnest, and if it have never failed, though it may have been overlaid and even forgotten, the chances are that the marriage will be happy; but say it has been only a fancy, without solid foundation in the inner chambers of the heart, and then the chances are the other way, and the look-out is dubious. But even then, and at the worst, the luckless experimenters have the memory of the time when they thought they loved. At the worst, they can lay the blame on time and distance, and think, "Ah, well! if they had been married early in life, when they wished it, they would have fitted better than they do now; they would have each been more plastic, and by this would have been welded together as one welded." But an adverse fate came in between, and hardened angles are the result.

There is something inexpressibly soothing to our failing vanity, in being with those who have known us at our best. "Ah! you should have known him twenty years ago," is a salve to many a man's mortification when a young and irreverent generation passes him by as an old fogy, not worth a thought—he who once charmed his club and commanded a following as large as a moderate-sized constituency. And if this be true of men, it is still more so of women, who depend for social repute and influence more on their personal charms—which time ruthlessly handles—than on their intellectual acquirements, which are of tougher material, and not so soon frayed and torn. In fact, one of the best things about early marriages hangs on this point. The gradual carrying on into old age of the beauty and sweetness of youth gives a kind of youth even to old age. A new husband would be ashamed to take about that dear ugly old woman, and present her to the world as my wife; the choice I have made from among the hundreds of beautiful young creatures ready to my hand. But to her lawful proprietor she is as much her former self as her present; for the change has come so gently that he has not noticed how it came, and has never been shocked by it, as he would have been shocked by a sudden revelation. He loves her, both for what she was and what she is; and remembers how she lost this beauty which had once been so characteristic of her, and how that infirmity came upon her—when their child died, and she nearly broke her heart for grief—when he himself was ill, and when she nursed him and lost her complexion, and got a skin disease in consequence, which not all the skill and persistency of physicians can overcome. And remembering all this, he feels that there is an honor greater than mere skin-deep beauty even in her wrinkles and her loose lines, her stiff joints and her spoiled complexion.

Our feeling for places known and loved in early life—for the old home and conditions—is another form of returning to the old love. Such places come back to us in our dreams more frequently than persons return. We smell the pine woods and the bracken; we see the lake and the heather-clad hills; we are standing under the white cliff watching the sea come foaming and tumbling in as we used when we were children; or we are out in the gray of the morning, with that old dog at our heels; and we put up the little brown birds and the startled whirring pheasants as we use to put them up a long time ago. The burning glories of the American forests, the luxurious loveliness of the South, the romance of the East, the fervid life of the tropics, all are as nothing to us compared to one day of the "hard gray weather" of our youth, one hour of the sport and vigor of old times. Alas! we want to be young again, that is what our dreams mean; for, without youth, our return to those old loves is not practically satisfactory. How often, when we do actually go back home after a life spent elsewhere, our dreams vanish! We cannot climb the familiar crags as we used; we cannot stand the fatigue of a long day's partridge shooting through the stubble, or of grouse shooting on the moors; the oars are heavy and not so easily feathered as of old; our gun and rod are less manageable than they were; the young enthusiasm which cared no more for a ducking than it cared for a midge-bite, is washed away in the fear of the rheumatic pains sure to follow damp. Alas, for the frailty of the flesh in the presence of so much stoutness of soul! Sometimes, indeed, we are able to work the new vein opened up on the old ground, and to accept the former love in its altered relations with ourselves. We then content ourselves, like my Uncle Toby, with mimic repetitions of what we can never perform in their former fullness again; or we satisfy ourselves with watching what we cannot share. If we cannot climb those purple crags, our young ones can, while we wait down below, watching the sunshine and the shadow hurrying over them, and bringing out or covering down every jut and cranny, every patch of purple heather, or golden gorse, or tuft of waving fern, with the rapidity of a transformation scene. The love of nature increases with time, and grows by knowledge; the longer we stand by this great desk, the more we get to love the lessons learned on it, and to appreciate the value of the work it enables us to perform.

Old books, too, are old friends, to which we return with faithful loyalty. It is doubtful if any one who reads *Gil Blas*, *Don Quixote* or the *Thousand and One Nights*, for the first time in mature life, ever has the same exquisite enjoyment of them as those who have read them while young for the story, and when old for the art or the philosophy. Delightful they must always be to every one with brains, but they have lost that delicious aroma, that magic coloring which the imagination of youth supplies out of its own richness.

On revient à ses premiers amours in religion, too, as well as in other things—if not always, still often enough to furnish an example. The convert who has lived contentedly enough in his new faith, not unfrequently turns back to the old upon his death-bed, and dies in the creed in which he had been born—but had not lived. All of which gives us occasion to speculate, whether the mind be really independent, or only seemingly so, and whether first impressions are not of more importance than all the self-education acquired.

VICTOR HUGO'S HOUSE.—To describe the house is to make known the man; for, if we transcribe the devices and inscriptions which the poet has traced here and there upon the walls and furniture, which are so many unpublished lines of VICTOR HUGO; if we surprise him in the intimacy of his private life, does it not seem as if he made himself known to us? In ancient times people had a natural pride in hanging on the walls of their dwellings their trophies of victory, and the arms of their ancestors, in such a way that they could not but see these great examples; they lived in the midst of them. VICTOR HUGO has scattered about his house those maxims which he has epitomised from the experience and trials of his life. On entering Hautville House one is immediately struck by the arrangement of the vestibule. Immediately before you is a sort of edifice, supported on an oak pillar in the purest Renaissance, forming as it were an inner porch, the lintel presenting in deep bas-relief the principal dramatic situations in *Notre Dame de Paris*, with an inscription in antique letters, "VICTOR HUGO, Nostre Dame de Paris." This frontispiece, as it were, presents a deep effect; it appears as if the romantic family created by the poet welcomes you into his house, and that one cannot enter the abode of VICTOR HUGO except through the gateway of his first work. The bas-relief is bordered by a glass window with panes of bossed glass like those one sees in the cottages of the Black Forest. To the right and left are framed in the sculptured oak two bronze medallions by DAVID, of VICTOR HUGO and his second daughter. The softened light which streams through the small casement is lost in a *claire-obscure* such as REMBRANDT would have loved, and adds to the quiet solemnity of the entrance.

A HERRING TRAWLING SCENE AT LOCHGOILHEAD.—About 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday last, two boats were observed proceeding up the loch on the east side, with a man in the bow of each, evidently on an eager lookout for herrings. When opposite the villa at the south end of this favorite watering-place, the desired prey was discovered, and immediately a rope was thrown to its companion from the boat nearest the shore, which was as soon as possible made fast to the beach. Meanwhile the other boat, in which was the net, lost no time in "shooting" the "trawl," forming half a circle. The crew then rapidly pulled to shore, and almost made fast their boat. The men in the two boats simultaneously proceeded to haul in the net for some time, but at last brought their craft out about fifty yards from the beach, when both were brought close together, and it was evident to the spectators on land that a heavy haul had been "bagged" or "netted." Most methodically and energetically the fishermen proceeded with their work, and, as the compass of the net became less, the commotion in the water by the inclosed fish was indeed a sight to a tyro. To use a well-hackneyed phrase, the sea "boiled," and that most violently. At last the pool of herrings was brought between the two boats, and as the men drew in their net they shook the fish back into the sea, knowing that they were closed and could not escape. Then commenced the "taking in" of the harvest. A wicker basket was dipped among the struggling herrings, and as it was at once filled and transferred to the boat, the "catch" went bravely on. One of the crew was seen armed with a shovel framed with iron, and covered with a net, which he used, alternately shoveling the herrings into his skiff from the water, as fast as his arms could move, and spreading the struggling "take" level in the boat as they were being accumulated on one spot. For one and a half hours this encouraging work proceeded, until the net was safely taken on board again. One of the boats, which was empty of everything but the herrings, was filled literally to the water's edge; and it was a most remarkable sight to the inexperienced beholder to see the seething, struggling mass of silvery fish glittering in the sunshine, from stem to stern of the boat, which might be said to be really and truly alive with herrings. The other boat, having the nets, of course had not such a cargo, but, altogether, the "take" was about 80,000; and a tug steamer which approached with dealers had to be warned off, for fear of her surge swamping the deeply-laden fishing craft. The captors, six in number, made a fair way direct to the quay, where they sold their freight to some English buyers for the London market—the price got for the whole being £45; and the operation, from the "shooting" of the net to the selling of the fish, not occupying more than two hours. The weather was like a beautiful morning in Spring, and the sea was as smooth as a mirror. Such fishing as there has been in Lochgoil this season has not been surpassed for fifty years. So, at all events, says the local "oldest inhabitant."—*Glasgow Citizen.*

THE SPOILED KOH-I-NOOR.—The Koh-i-noor has hitherto been a fatal jewel. May its recent recutting have broken the spell! Its history is well authenticated at every step. This stone of fate seems never to have been lost sight of from the days when ALA-UD-DEEN took it from the Rajahs of Malwa, five centuries and a half ago, to the day when it became a crown-jewel of England. Tradition carries back its existence in the memory of India to the year 57 B. C.; and a still wilder legend would fain recognize in it a diamond first discovered near Masulipatam, in the bed of the Godavery, five thousand years ago.

The Koh-i-noor is reported by BABER, the founder of the Mogul Empire, to have come into the Delhi treasury from the conquest of Malwa, in 1304. The Hindoos trace the curses and the ultimate ruin inevitably brought upon its successive possessors by the genius of this fateful jewel ever since it was first wrested from the line of Vikramaditya. If we glance over its history since 1304, its malevolent influence far excels that of the necklace for which ERIPHYLE betrayed her husband, or the Equus Seianus of Greek and Roman tradition. First falls the vigorous PATAN, then the mighty Mogul Empire, and, with vastly accelerated ruin, the power of NADIR, of the Doorance dynasty, and of the Sikh. RUNJEET SINGH, when it was in his possession, was so convinced of the truth of this belief, that being satisfied with the enjoyment of it during his own lifetime, he sought to break through the ordinance of fate and the consequent destruction of his family by bequeathing the stone to the shrine of Juggernaut for the good of his soul and the preservation of his dynasty. His successors would not give up the baleful treasure, and the last Maharajah is now a private gentleman. In 1850, in the name of the East India Company, (since, in its turn, defunct,) Lord DALHOUSIE presented the Koh-i-noor to Queen VICTORIA.

Perhaps we should have been better without it. The Brahmins will hardly relinquish their faith in the malignant powers possessed by this stone, when they think of the speedily following Russian war, which annihilated the prestige of the British army, and the Sepoy mutiny three years later, which caused England's existence as a nation to hang for months on the forbearance of one man.

The public saw the Koh-i-noor lustreless at the Exhibition of 1851, then weighing one hundred and eighty-six carats. Its re-cutting, performed in 1862, though executed with the utmost skill and perfection, has deprived the stone of all its historical and mineralogical interest. As a specimen of a gigantic diamond, whose native weight and form had been interfered with as little as possible, (for with Hindoo lapidaries the grand object is the preservation of weight) it stood without a rival, save the Orloff, in Europe. As it is, in the place of the most ancient gem in the history of the world—older even than the Tables of the Law and the Breastplate of AARON, supposing them still to exist—we get, according to Mr. KING, a bad-shaped, because too shallow, modern brilliant, a mere lady's bauble, of but second-rate water, for it has a grayish tinge, and, besides, inferior in weight to several, being now reduced to one hundred and two carats and a half.

The operation of recutting was performed in London, under the care of the Messrs. GARRARDS, the Queen's jewelers, who erected for that purpose a small four-horse steam engine on their premises. It was conducted by VOORSANGER and another skillful workman sent over by M. COSTER from Amsterdam. In consequence of the advantage gained by using steam power, the actual cutting occupied no more than thirty-eight working days—a striking contrast to the two years necessary for cutting the Pitt diamond by the old hand process. In some parts of the work, as when it was necessary to grind out a deep flaw, the wheel made three thousand revolutions per minute.—*All the Year Round.*

HENRY THOREAU.—The last time that this Easy Chair saw that noble and remarkable man, HENRY THOREAU, he came quietly into the study of a famous scholar, to get a volume of PLINY's Letters. Expecting to see no one, and accustomed to attend without distraction to the business in hand, he was as quietly going out, when the host spoke to him, and without surprise, and with a cool, erect courtesy, THOREAU greeted his friends. He seated himself, maintaining the same habitual erect posture, which made it seem impossible that he could ever lounge or slouch, and which made HAWTHORNE speak of him as "cast-iron," and immediately began to talk in the strain so familiar to his friends. It was a staccato style of speech, every word coming separately and distinctly, as if preserving the same cool isolation in the sentence that the speaker did in society; but the words were singularly apt and choice, and THOREAU had always something to say. His knowledge was original. He was a Fine-ear and a Sharp-eye in the woods; and he added to his knowledge the wisdom of the most ancient times and of the best literature. His manner and matter, both reproved trifling, but in the most impersonal manner. It was like the reproof of the statue of a god. There seemed never to be any loosening of the intellectual tension, and a call from THOREAU in the highest sense "meant business."—*Easy Chair, Harper's Magazine.*

HIGHWAYMEN.—There was seldom great daring in the robberies of the highwaymen. They were but poor humbugs. They had houses of intelligence; they had ostlers, drivers of wagons and pack-horses, innkeepers, barmaids, turnpike men and carriers in their pay. They did not attack armed travelers, if they could help it, and when they did so, they generally did it by surprise or by force of numbers. They obtained heavy purses and rich boxes of plate, but they had to cast money away by handfuls to their spies and to the constables who tolerated them or aided their escapes. Wild drinking and gambling were the desperate reactions from their dangers and their days of starvation and short commons. Then came the gallops, the short cuts, the flying of gates and brooks, the fording of rivers, to get by moonlight to Hounslow, with every bridle-path and field and hedge of which district every highwayman was familiar. Then they dashed up to some coach and exchanged shots, or they rammed their pistols through the glass windows and frightened the ladies into fits and the men into submission. The watch was drawn from the boot, the jewels from under the cushions; they tossed the spoil into their deep pannier pockets, cursed, threatened and dashed off. Then eventually they were leaped on in some brandy-shop parlor, or were torn down in a savage hue and cry, or were felled by some despairing man, or were betrayed by some jealous mistress. Next came the hard jury, the stone-faced Judge, the dim stone room, the staring faces of *quidnuncs* and heartless men of fashion, the last revel of the turnkey, and perhaps the Chaplain, (for those were odd times,) then the unriveting of the fetters, the presentation of the nosegay, the bellman's mechanical verses, and the grim ride backward up Holborn Hill to Tyburn.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

WHY CHRISTMAS WEATHER IS NOT SO COLD AS FORMERLY.—The real reason of the change is not that the old-fashioned weather has deserted Christmas, but that every Christmas since that of 1752 has deserted the old-fashioned Winter. On that memorable occasion of the change from the old to the new style, an alteration of eleven days took place in the seasons, and immediately what had been the 5th of January in 1751 became the 25th of December in 1752. Now, if we recollect, it is just about the 5th of January and onward from it that the coldest weather of the year comes on, even in these later days of ours. The great frost of nearly two years back, the most intense that has occurred in England since scientific tests have been widely used, began on the 3d of January, and the records of the average of years will show much the same result, the greatest cold being almost invariably from that time to the end of the month. So, let those of our readers who are inclined to be sentimental, and to wish for frozen ground and snow-laden trees, robins reduced by hunger and cold to an unnatural state of tameness, and other amenities of the period, remember when a "Christmas of the poets" is not to the fore, that it is not so much the season that is in fault as the now corrected aberrations of the Julian system of calculating the length of the year. If they really feel strongly on the subject, they have, fortunately, the option of migrating to Russia

[illegible] Christmas Day. Ever among all the gifts Twelfth Day will put before each other in the course of time, if the Revelers do not grow in their kingdom some time or other to the conviction that nothing new, out of the ordinary, has ever been in use for 1[illegible] years, the greater part of the Continent of Europe.—*Long and Water.*

HIPPOLYTUS TO ARTEMIS

Mine own, my one desire,
Virgin most fair
Of all the virgin choir!
Hail, O most pure, most perfect, loveliest one!
Lo, in mine hand I bear
Woven for the circling of thy long gold hair,
Culled leaves and flowers, from places which
the sun
The Spring long shines upon:
Where never shepherd hath drives flock to
graze,
Nor sickle been to mow:
But there, round through all the sunny soft
warm days,
Mid the green holy place,
The wild bees winge alone.
Yea, and with jealous care,
The maiden Reverence lands the fair things
there,
And waterth all of them with sprinkling
showers
Of pearled grey dew from a pure running river.
Whose is chaste of spirit utterly,
Untaught, yet so, even from his infancy,
May gather there the dews and leaves and
flowers;
The unchaste, never.
But thou, O Goddess, and dearest love of mine,
Take, and about thine hair
Twine wisdom entwine.—
Take, and for my sake wear,
Take it, O Quest, from me,
Who more to thee than common man am dear.
Whose is the holy lot
A friend with friend to walk and talk with thee,
Hearing thy sweet mouth's music in mine ear,
But thee beholding not.
—*Fraser's Magazine.*

HUMAN TAILS.

If, then, some of our domestic animals present such extreme variations in the length of the tail, the question naturally suggests itself, can man, who is constructed on the same general plan with other mammals, ever present an analogous variation? There is no anatomical impossibility in the supposition, for we also possess rudimentary tail bones, known in the human skeleton as the coccygeal bones, and forming the lower end of the spinal column. If these little bones, which are rudimentary vertebræ, were increased in number, a *bona fide* tail would be the result. Moreover, as M. DE QUATREFAGES observes, "in the embryonic state, every human being has a tail, fully as long as that of the puppy at the corresponding period of development; consequently all that is required for the production of a tail is the occurrence of one of those phenomena which are commonly termed prolongations of development, consequent on arrest of metamorphosis. There is no impossibility in the idea that such a phenomenon should not occur here; and there is nothing absurd in the supposition that the human coccyx, (which is composed of the union of the coccygeal vertebræ,) instead, of ceasing to grow, as is usually the case, should in exceptional cases continue to grow, so as not merely to be apparent in the adult, but to possess a length proportioned to that which it always attains in the embryo." Therefore, thus, nothing impossible in the idea of a human tail; and that point being settled, the question arises, are there, or have there ever been, undoubted cases of men with tails appendage. The evidence at first sight is far the more abundant for than against tails; but unfortunately the witnesses in favor of tails often break down during examination. We have a little difficulty in finding A, who swears that he has seen B, who had a tail; but we have seldom been able to catch B himself, and put him, tail and all, into the scientific vise-bench. PLINY, CLAUDIUS PTOLEMY and other early writers, frequently refer to men with tails. MARCO POLO, in the thirteenth century, states that he met with such men in Central Asia; and SCHOUTEN, the Dutch traveler, saw them in Formosa in the seventeenth century. To come to more recent times, SONNERAT, in the latter half of the last century, describes them as existing at Mendanao, in Africa; while GRANDIER found them in the Molucca. DE MARMAT in Barbary and BOSMAN in America. GIDOUTING, who lived for fifteen years in Borneo, assured the celebrated French navigator, DUMONT D'URVILLE, in the present century, that he had seen many persons with tails of from six to two inches in length. DUCOMMET declares that he has seen a similar case in an African at Mecca; and the son of the Sultan of Fezzan assured BRIDOUX, Governor, the eminent ptyologist, of the existence of men, with this peculiar characteristic. After quoting these authorities, M. DE QUATREFAGES adds that he had received analogous statements, not indeed, from an actual eye-witness, but from a man on whose veracity he places implicit faith, and who states that the existence of men with tails is recognised as a fact in Egypt; and lastly, that M. LE SAINT, a well-known scientific traveler, shortly before his death, which occurred a few months ago, while traversing Central Africa, wrote to tell him of an individual with a caudal appendage whom he had seen in Upper Egypt, and who intended to visit Europe. This M. had, however, not turned up in Paris when the lecture was delivered. While the older writers described tails on a large scale (for their tailed men had an appendage in length and shape resembling that of a dog,) modern travelers draw less largely on our credulity, and the tails which they describe seldom exceed a few inches in length. Although there is not a shadow of evidence in support of a race of men with tails (for the Niam-niams are a purely imaginary tribe,) these little tails or tailettes seem undoubtedly to occur, although they are by no means common. To possess a tail is, however, no privilege, especially to those whose avocations compel them to be much on horseback. M. TERROON GONSNOT told M. DE QUATREFAGES a piteous story of a French trooper with a tail, which, although it caused him intense misery, was not regarded as a sufficient reason for allowing him to retire from the service. Biting on the top of one's tail (for it is never in these degenerate days long enough to curl up) cannot be an agreeable amusement; and we should strongly advise any young gentleman provided with this abnormal appendage who may read these lines carefully to avoid entering a cavalry regiment.—*Once a Week.*

WHITE AND WINE DRINKING.—It would be a philantropical thing if men whose means and tables are beyond suspicion would set themselves to change the fashion, and especially to turn it toward burgundies. We do not mean burgundies properly so called, for the supply is limited, and you have to pay dear for the name moreover, but wines with something of the burgundy character. Cheap clarets have failed with us, because, say what you like of their properties, the acid predominates too much for our climate and our palates, and, if they are pleasant in the dog days, you swallow them with an involuntary shudder through the rest of the year. But quasi-burgundies have just the body and strength we want. They have the full flavour too, and you can get it in every variety to suit every palate. There are half a dozen of the real Hungarian wines—Ofner, Erlauer, Carlowitzer, any one of which would do no discredit to the Cote d'Or. As yet they have only nibbled at the skirts of the port monopoly, but they only want to be known and become the fashion to flood fancy ports out of the field. So far as any calls we are likely to make on them for years to come are concerned, the stores in the vast Hungarian cellars are inexhaustible, and cultivation might be extended there to any extent. The best growths of the Austrian Voslauer in tint, bouquet, and body are burgundy all over. Judging from the prices at which they figure in the wine lists at the somewhat extravagant Viennese restaurants, they ought to sell here much cheaper than they do. Those who prefer wines that come rather closer to wine they drink now for ports may go and look for them in Greece. The bouquet may be less delicate than that of the Hungarian, and the embarrassed and impoverished Greek deals in wines that are generally new. But Santorin and Cerasuo, to all intents and purposes, the one a thin day, the other a heavy fruity, port. If you want to widen the field of choice nearer home, you have only to foster the capabilities of Italy or Spain. Now, Italian wines are generally undrinkable, with the exception of some of the Neapolitan ones, and these are heavily doctored for the Naples market. The choice of the Marsala and Palermian are departed, although—*sed nomina umbra*—they still adorn the encyclopedic wine lists of the *Dive* drivers at Amphitryon. Italian wine is unmarketable because it is spoiled in the making. Drink the vintages of the Romagna in an occasional at the gates of the capital, and then at the table of a proprietor who has personal supervision in the production, and it is like a revelation. Between Duke Gordon's West India Madeira and that from the wine vaults around the corner. Even the harsh Piedmontese [illegible]

[illegible] If ever there was a wine with a good notice reserved for it, Barsaglio, as it is now, it is well do pass. Drink it from the jars in the valley of the stones, and now as it is, you will find in it all the qualities that prove the high lineage it was said by its cheerful of burgundy. But as there is no great in the province, the wine is carried down in the odoriferous pigskin and tastes and smells villainously when it reaches the northern thirsts to which it is consigned. A Val de penas wine company, that would transport wood from Murcia or the Basque provinces, we believe, one of the few promising openings for foreign capital into Spain. But there is abundance of sound wine to be had now, if one could only persuade Englishmen to drink claret for boys, port for men, brandy for heroes, said JOHNSON, but what must be the quality of the strength and inspiration that we draw from the decoctions that circulate often at our tables now? We wish all success to the vendors of unfamiliar foreign vintages who are introducing the thin end of the wedge. But we fear it will penetrate but slowly, so long as the only force at work is the slow steady pressure of common sense. The best hope is that fashion should step in and drive it home at a blow, and perhaps the best policy would be to try storms and take advantage of the weak spots in the enemy's position, and by agreeing to magnify fabulously the difficulty, production and the consequent cost of some representative wine.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*A Modern Historical Atlas.* By Rev. WILLIAM L. GAGE. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) The idea of this work, based to a certain degree on that originated on a larger scale by STRABONE, the great Bavarian geographer, is not bad in itself. Hitherto, Mr. GAGE says, there has been a great deficiency in this department of works of reference in this country, and his object has been to supply "an atlas which shall convey to the eye the civil divisions of the leading countries of the world during the course of modern history." Readers of history, he remarks, have had to picture to themselves the political configuration of Europe at the principal epochs of modern history from maps which portray it as it was laid out by the Congress of Vienna. Mr. GAGE does not profess to enter into the minute details which thorough students require, but rather addresses himself to the readers of those brilliant and popular historians of the day who have written on memorable epochs of European history, and whose works can only be appreciated by the aid of a proper understanding of the political divisions of Europe at the time. The idea of compiling such a work was suggested to Mr. GAGE by Prof. CARL RITTER, of Berlin; and had it been well carried out, there can be no question as to the usefulness of the atlas, both in schools and to the general reader. But we are sorry to find that Mr. GAGE has fallen into several errors that considerably impair its value. In the first place, the boundary outlines are not clearly enough defined; the physical features of the country ought to have been more prominently brought out, and a far greater number of local names might have been introduced without crowding the maps. The selection, too, of periods at which maps of particular countries are given, is often far from judicious. We fail to see, for example, what necessity there was for giving a map of the known world at the division of the Roman Empire, A. D. 395, when it scarcely varies in any perceptible item from that representing the known world at the death of CONSTANTINE, sixty years before. And we confess that we were not much enlightened by the study of two maps professing respectively to represent "Europe during the French Republic 1792-1804," and Europe during the career of NAPOLEON I." It is true that there is very little in them to distinguish them from maps of Europe "during" the Christian era or any other extended and changeful period, but we cannot see what possible enlightenment any human being can derive from either of the two. The fact is, that Mr. GAGE, in attempting to popularize the historico-geographical idea, has stripped it of a great deal of its usefulness. His map of Germany at the time of the Reformation, for instance, is a mere patchwork of territorial divisions, each with a name, but that is all. No clew is given as to whether each name represents a kingdom, an electorate, a province or a mere geographical expression. If the size of the map forbade further details, a key, with reference by numbers to each territorial division, stating the race of its inhabitants and the nature of its Government, would have doubled its usefulness. In short, we cannot compliment Mr. GAGE on having made the most of his idea. The atlas, we must remark, is most admirably gotten up, the maps being engraved upon thick millboard, which preserves a perfectly flat surface, at all times and under all circumstances, beyond possibility of crease, wrinkle or dog-ear, while the accurate printing and tasteful coloring of the maps are worthy of a work more likely to perpetuate the credit of the executants.

—*Jesus of Nazareth: His Life and Teachings. Founded on the Four Gospels, and Illustrated by Reference to the Manners, Customs, Religious Beliefs and Political Institutions of His Times.* By LYMAN ABBOTT. New-York: (HARPER & BROTHERS. 1869.) We have given the title of this book in full, because it is a very honest and truthful indication of the work itself. In a time when the whole Christian world is deeply engaged in critical, metaphysical, theological and historical inquiry among the dim records of two thousand years ago, for the purpose of more clearly realizing the facts and circumstances attending the source of their religion, it is perfectly natural that the subject should be attacked from every conceivable side. The "Lives of Christ" which the past third of a century has developed are all healthful outgrowths of earnest religious inquiry, and, for the most part, we believe, also honest—though it is often hard to credit men of such opposite beliefs with both honesty and earnestness. So that the sincere inquirer into "the reason of the faith which is in him" will welcome contributions from any source, if only he can be convinced that their authors are dealing in guilelessness of spirit and real desire for truth.

We cannot say that Mr. ABBOTT'S book will be found to yield any marked addition to the thought or philosophical inquiry of the time. Indeed, he expressly disclaims all critical investigation into the authenticity of his materials, all theological discussion of the contested doctrines derived from Christ's teachings, all consideration of the deeper and more difficult problems relative to the real origin, character, power and purposes of Jesus. And yet the book will be found both interesting and useful, as being a lucid, connected narrative of the scattered statements of the four Gospels, a concise and intelligent review of the physical, intellectual and religious characteristics of the time of Christ, and, as far as may be, a simple biography of Jesus, as the Christ, based absolutely and severely upon the ordinary understanding, (or what is known as the "orthodox view,") of the first four books of the New Testament. It is such a book as any intelligent, educated, industrious man might write, with the advantage of loving his subject, having access to much historical and general material illustrative of the scenes, and the power of clear, straightforward style in transcribing the views that impressed themselves upon his mind. The book is neatly published, well printed and neatly illustrated.

—*Archie's Shadow.* By LOUISE PALMER. (Troy: MOORE & MERRILL.) The young people will find this well-written story very attractive. It has a very serviceable moral, which is brought out very expressibly, and we don't know a more appropriate holiday gift for a boy or girl in the shape of a book.

—*Silk Plus.* By Mrs. BOTHWORTH. (Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.) Like the good-natured man in the story, who, on his way in the direction of home one night, saw a "drag-net bag" on a door-plate and rang it, we, being so impressed in a little chemist, beg to say that it anybody should find this story like a "Dead Flag" in any point, the former was published in 1868, long before the latter; which notice being now given, the Dead Flag people will please "take it among them" and try to reconcile the matter to their consciences.

And now that our authoress has covered her plagiarism with confession, as with a garment, how can she defend herself in turn, against Mr. TENNYSON, when he shall come out in one of his next poems and charge her with stealing his Lady Ida from "The Princess," and setting her up again with the name—also plagiarized—of Swan's charming Amazon? A question to be asked. Meantime the novel before us is in Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S popular old style. Her Britomarte is an enchanting but self-willed little dragon, who hates men, and, rather than marry one of them, goes out toward India to convert the heathen—followed, however, in a clandestine way by the young gentleman who bribes and beseeches on board ship, till a storm takes place and they are both together thrown from the wreck on a desolate island. This is a stroke of audacity beyond the Laureate and nearly coming up to Byron; and the reader is accordingly in a state of uncomfortable suspense on the subject. For such a situation implies mere shreds of clothes fast wearing away from both, and some horrid higgledy-piggledy contrivance in a cave, or under a wild wigwam covered over with long grass and the boughs of trees. But the authoress is equal to the occasion—with a woman's tact, as the saying is. In the first place, Judith, the stewardess, has been flung ashore too, and makes "a third party"—most providentially. The danger of scanty raiment is met by the fact that the vessel holds together on the rocks till the young man has got aboard, by swimming, and brought off a good deal of elegant wearing apparel for the lady, who never appears in anything worse than a plain, but rather becoming morning dress for the house. The cave where they put up has a quantity of good furniture, got from the vessel, a mirror, a rocking chair, and most conveniences to meet the wants of a respectable family. It has smooth walls, like marble, a nice opening at top with a glass window upon it, and on the floor is laid a Brussels carpet. The bedroom is simply though comfortably furnished. The young lady, Britomarte, has no sort of hard work to do, thanks to Judith, and never need soil her hands with the cookery beyond an omelette or some such lady-like little kickshaw—which, however, cuts *him* to the heart when he sees her about it, and he expostulates, till she insists, with a charming little blush, and he bows his head with a respectful deference. It is a very delightful *menage*, certainly, and the best of tea, coffee and milk—that devoted lover (we mention the name, Justin Rosenstael,) has brought home a cow, too, a good milch cow—complete the comfortable situation, while the style of conversation, varied with the peculiar Irish pleasantry of Judith, is in polite and cheerful keeping with the rest of the surroundings on the desolate island. The trial is a terrible one; but, then, it has many of the redeeming features of a picnic.

So much to reassure the apprehensive general reader, who is now left to follow up the fortunes of this Lady Robinson Crusoe to the happy end.

—*A Story of 1813.* By MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN. (New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.) Another narrative story told by those Parisian twins of literature; "a shallow story of deep love;" not "how young LEANDER crossed the Hellespont," but how young Joseph Bertha crossed the Rhine, the Elster and the Saale, and then fell back before the German Tugend-bund and the Cossacks, with NAPOLEON, in that terrible recalcitration from the fields of Leipsic. Joseph is strongly drawn to poor Catharine; but a stronger sort of drawing makes him a conscript, and he goes to war, like "Malbrook." But he is no fighter—no "bould soldier boy;" he works with only half a heart, reminding us of the person Antonio speaks of—

"Andava combattendo, ed era morto."

The following description of his first battle will give a very good idea of the style and manner of those French novelists:

"The skirmishers had by this time reached the ravine, which was bordered with brambles and hedges. I had already seen a movement on its further side, like the motion of a cornfield in the wind, and the thought struck me that the Russians, with their lances and sabres, were there, although I could scarcely believe it. But when our skirmishers reached the hedges, the Russians fired, and I saw clearly the glitter of their lances. At the same instant a flash like lightning gleamed in front of us, followed by a fierce report. The Russians had their cannon with them; they had opened on us. I know not what noise made me turn my head, and there I saw an empty space in the ranks to my left.

"At the same time Col. Rapiel said, quietly:

'Close up the ranks!'

And Capt. Pierson repeated:

'Close up the ranks!'

All this was done so quickly that I had no time for thought. But fifty paces further on another flash threw me into the rather perilous posture in the ranks—as if a fierce wind was passing—and another vacant space, this time to the right.

And then, after every shot from the Russians, the Colonel said: 'Close up the ranks!' and I knew that each time he spoke there was a breach in the living wall. It was a pleasant thing to think of, but still we marched on toward the valley. At last I did not dare to think at all, when Gen. Chemineau, who had entered our square, cried, in a terrible voice:

'Halt!'

I looked forward, and saw a mass of Russians coming down upon us.

'Front rank, kneel! Fix bayonets! Ready!' cried the General.

As Zébédée knelt, I was now, so to speak, in the front rank. On came the line of horses, each rider bending over his saddle-bow, with sabre flashing in his hand. Then again the General's voice was heard behind us, calm, tranquil, giving orders as coolly as on parade:

'Attention for the command of fire! Aim! Fire!'

The four squares fired together; it seemed as if the skies were falling in the crash. When the smoke lifted, we saw the Russians broken and flying; but our artillery opened, and the cannon-balls sped faster than they.

'Charge!' shouted the General.

Never in my life did such a wild joy possess me. On every side the cry of *Vive l'Empereur!* shook the air, and in my excitement I shouted like the others. But we could not pursue them far, and soon we were in our original position. We thought the fight was ended; but when within two or three hundred paces of the ravine, we heard the rush of horses, and again the General cried:

'Halt! Kneel! Fix bayonets!'

On came the Russians from the valley like a whirlwind; the earth shook beneath their weight; we heard no more orders, but each man knew that he must fire into the mass, and the file-firing began, rattling like drums in a grand review. Those who have not seen a battle can form but little idea of the excitement, the confusion, and yet the order of such a moment. A few of the Russians cleared out; we saw their forms appear a moment through the smoke, and then saw them no more. In a few moments the ringing voice of Gen. Chemineau arose, sounding above the crash and rattle:

'Cease firing!'

We scarcely dared obey. Each one hastened to deliver a final shot; then the smoke slowly lifted, and we saw a mass of cavalry ascending the further side of the ravine.

The squares deployed at once into columns; the drums beat the charge; our artillery still continued its fire; we rushed on, shouting:

'Forward! forward! *Vive l'Empereur!*'

We descended the ravine, over heaps of horses and Russians; some dead, some writhing upon the earth, and we ascended the slope across a mountain in a quiet way. The Cossacks and chasseurs had formed in their saddles, their carabine-butts dangling behind them, galloped before us in full flight. The battle was won."

—*I Will and Other Stories.* By MAY. (New-York: G. S. WILLOUGH.) This little group of stories is well worth the commendation of a fine or two. It will certainly keep the children quiet for a time—

As bees on flowers alighting, come their hum,
So young upon mamma, boys and girls and papa
Stumb.

One of the largest and best plantations in Bamberg County, Co., containing over 3,000 acres, was sold a few days ago at less than $3 per acre. Lands in the middle part of the State are selling at from $8 to $10 per acre.

THE OUTLOOK.

[illegible]

THE KUKLUX

and the militia are now matched, and what will be the result we are all anxious to know. The Governor will organize the troops by companies, and as fast as they are armed and equipped they will be sent to the counties where the Kuklux outrages have been the most frequent and enormous. Martial law will be declared in those counties just as soon as the troops can be sent there to enforce it. Gov. BROWNLOW'S policy will be to send the troops to such counties and tax them with the cost of supporting them. His theory is that the leading citizens of the districts where the Kuklux operate encourage them in their depredations, and that as the guilty parties themselves cannot be reached by reason of their perfect organization and of the sympathy of the people, those sympathizing with them will expose them if they find they are to be accounted with the costs. This seems to be the policy of the administration, and it will no doubt be carried out. The danger is that with such a policy the troops will be speedily demoralized, and pray upon the innocent as well as guilty. Our people are just now being treated with accounts of the outrages of the Arkansas militia, and their actions are pictured as the prospect in store for the people of Middle and West Tennessee. Meantime the Kuklux are active, and their outrages go unpunished. There can be no doubt now but that they are encouraged by many of the people of the counties they infest, and for this reason I fear that there will be great difficulty in securing the active, guilty men. What errant there is in law for the Governor to send troops to such counties as he may name, and levy taxes upon them to support such troops, I cannot say. Such considerations, I infer, are left to be determined afterward.

The *Press & Herald*, of this city, made a very clear and forcible protest against the proclamation, and the assumption of authority made, and I am not certain but that their citation of the law is correct, but we must wait to see what will be the result, for if the guilty parties are secured and punished there will be little complaint as to the means used.

GOV. BROWNLOW

will leave for Washington about the last of February to take his seat in the Senate as the successor of Judge PATTERSON. He will resign his position as Governor, to take effect about the 20th of February. His health seems to be but little different from what it has been for two years past. He will be unable to take any active part in the deliberations of the Senate, and will no doubt be carried through and about the Capitol as was THAD. STEVENS, whom he resembles in many respects. I believe he has had no experience whatever as a legislator. He will be vigilant, however, in watching the interests of his State and of his personal friends and admirers. He has always been ready to further cash, interests, and under his administration of the State Government East Tennessee has appropriated the lion's share of the spoils. He has repeatedly announced in the *Whig* that he expected to have a voice and influence in disposing of the patronage of Gen. GRANT'S Administration, and that so far as Tennessee was concerned, none but the loyal and faithful friends of the Government should have any share. The slate is already prepared, which disposes of the principal offices in East Tennessee, and if there is nothing to do but for Gen. GRANT to issue the commissions the Governor's personal friends and supporters will have no cause for complaint. Whether the interests of the Government will be as well cared for remains to be seen.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR,

to fill the unexpired term of Gov. BROWNLOW, will be Hon. DE WITT SENTER, the present Speaker of the Senate. Speaker SENTER has very many personal admirers in the State, has won a fine reputation in his present position, and his administration will not be lacking in supporters. He has been an active politician in East Tennessee for many years. Like a great many other Unionists in East Tennessee—like all prominent ones, I might say—his war record has some chequered spots in it. He was a member of the rebel Legislature of 1861-62, and is charged with having made some speeches and cast some votes, during that time, that were very satisfactory to the rebel party. He compromised himself so far that it was deemed necessary to have his disabilities removed, which has been done by Congress.

The unexpired term is for some six months. The next election takes place in August; Col. STOKES will be a formidable candidate for the nomination before the State Convention, but present indications are already in favor of Mr. SENTER. Should he give a satisfactory administration up to the meeting of the Convention, he will in all probability be nominated.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

fund for Tennessee, amounting to near $300,000, has, by a recent act of the Legislature, been given to the East Tennessee University of this city. By the terms of the act, the trustees must provide, out of their present means, suitable accommodations for 200 students, and must own in fee simple at least 200 acres of land. The fund has been accepted by the trustees, and steps are to be taken immediately to erect the additional buildings and secure the additional land. The present fund, some $75,000, will be expended at once for this purpose.

With this new fund this University becomes one of the wealthiest institutions of the South; as it will no doubt soon be one of the largest and most useful. Our City Council, as an inducement to the Legislature to locate the fund here, appropriated, subject to the confirmation of the voters, $15,000 for the purchase of a library.

AN OBNOXIOUS RAILROAD BILL

is now pending in the Legislature appropriating more bonds to our unfinished railroads. Our Knoxville and Kentucky and Knoxville and Charleston Roads are named in the bill, and the amount designated for each of them ($400,000) will be almost sufficient to complete them, which will be of immeasurable benefit to Knoxville. We will then be the great crossing point of the national highways from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio to the Gulf. This bill will no doubt pass, as its friends confidently predict.

BROWNLOW'S WHIG

becomes a daily on and after the 1st of February. The editorial department will be under the control of Rev. Dr. THOMAS H. PEARNE as editor, and WM. BURNS as local editor. Both parties have had experience and I know will succeed. OMEGA.

Andrew Johnson in Tennessee.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869.

I will give you briefly, but accurately, a pen-picture of the situation in Tennessee at the present moment.

ANDREW JOHNSON is expected to arrive here by the middle of March. *He has written to his friends to say that he will be a candidate for Governor.* No one will oppose his nomination. It will be made enthusiastically by the Conservatives; and his platform will consist of "universal amnesty and impartial suffrage," on which the people of Tennessee have risked their claims from the first.

He is expected to do two things:

1. He will talk to the negroes as no one else has ever talked to them.

2. He will unless the East Tennessee "loyalists" to a sense of the perils of the present State Government, as no one else can unless they.

JOHNSON is not a sell like BROWNLOW. Nor is he an imitator like COLYER. But he is a prodigy of industry, some hailing the Tennessee geese, who consider him a child of destiny, marked by Providence for the place of Governor.

JOHNSON'S appearance is sure to secure a Conservative Legislature which will return him to the Senate of the United States to succeed Mr. BROWNLOW, whom I understand the friends of the State by whom I mean the Radical official party, would make no earnest fight against. They consider the vacancy a sinecure; and they regard its operation as little less than certain. Nothing does, or can, JOHNSON has fought a warm fight, and, we fear, he can break up his Level Tennessee of to break up the Union.

[illegible]

POLISH NOTES.

A descent has just been made by the Lyons police upon certain [illegible] where gambling was carried on to an alarming extent. The authorities having for some time had their eye on the these establishments, a simultaneous visit was paid to them some months ago by the police, when they found the tables, many of which were young students. When the authorities inquired into, [illegible] dead cause to take. Whenever a frequenter of one of these clubs was absent—i. e., quite cleaned out—the chairman provided him with the following card of invitation: "Monsieur; I have the honor to invite you to the breakfast and the games which we give every day at the hours of 10 and 6."—signed by the Chairman, with a postscriptum to the effect that the water must stand that out of courtesy. In the meantime the ruined gambler was provided with meat and drink at the expense of the club, and some times even with pocket money, for, as it some cases the club is said to have put aside a certain sum to abscond [illegible] and help themselves to dry money again. By a Decree of the Prefect of the Rhone, these establishments were immediately closed.

The system of Russification is still being pursued in all parts of Poland with redoubled vigor. Gen. FURTAKOW, the chieftain of Lithuania, and author of the famous decree prohibiting Polish to speak Polish, has issued a circular changing the Polish names of the principal villages and towns in his district into Russian ones, and directing the officials to take no notice of any letters which are not addressed in conformity with the new nomenclature, which came into operation from the 1st January. Another decree orders the Russian calendar—old style—to be adopted in Poland instead of the Gregorian calendar, or new style. This, it might have been expected, will make the Russian holidays in commercial and manufacturing districts, as the 1st of January this year was twelve days than in Poland back before.

Another distinguished Frenchman has died. The ONIOT family have been the Benvenuto Cellinis of successive Kings of France, from the reign of LOUIS XV. to that of LOUIS PHILIPPE. M. ONIOT was not only a chiseller in gold and silver; he was likewise a distinguished musician. It occurred to a young student of the Conservatoire, in the year 1801, to found a society for the encouraging of concerts by young artists. It was a bold but hazardous enterprise, and required money to carry it out. M. ONIOT hearing of the project, went to the young student and said to him: "Your idea is excellent; it will succeed; let about it; I will contribute expenses of the first concert." Ten years after, PADEROUSKI's concerts attracted half the musical world of Paris. M. ONIOT accepted not a single franc in return for his munificent assistance, by means of which these celebrated concerts have been established.

The Dominican Father MONSABRIN, a few years ago celebrated in Paris for his preaching, has become insane. The first symptoms of his malady were observable about a year ago, during a charity sermon in the Church of St. Roch, for the benefit of the Polish exiles, when the congregation were painfully struck by the extraordinary excitement of his manner. His advent sermons at the Madeleine some eight years ago, attracted numerous crowds, and his first charity sermon produced 14,000 francs, consequent on the immense crowds which had to pay off in a moment of enthusiasm, and throw into the velvet bag of the collectors. He promised to equal, if not surpass, LACORDAIRE. Some short time since, he retired from the Dominican order, owing, it was said, to some misunderstanding with his Superior, and entered the ranks of the secular clergy. He is not more than 50 years old.

Something decidedly new has appeared in the album department in England. Of late Queen's heads, autographs, photographs and scraps have had their sway in making up curious albums for the drawing-room table, in all manner of ormolu, morocco, and other illuminated bindings. A really useful and historical album is now introduced, the size of extract registered certificates of births, deaths and marriages, for the preservation of authentic family genealogies. 1. Friendly wedding cards commonly counterfeit with the extract certificate of marriage. 2. The bridegroom's certificate of birth. 3. The bride's certificate of birth. 4. The father and mother of husband. 5. Father and mother of wife. 6. Group, brothers and sisters, extract certificates of births. 7. Group, onward, blanks for children as born and registered.

A new process of preserving wine by simply heating it is exciting much interest in France. M. PASTEUR modestly looks to time for a verdict upon his labors. Time alone can show the effect of heating upon delicate burgundies and clarets of the highest class. For one, two, or three years they may, like the grosser wines, from which recent experiments have been made for the French navy, appear all the better, but it remains to be seen, when they are brought from the crucial test of a walled-up cellar, whether these qualities of the wine which enable it to mellow with age will not have been extinguished, or at least weakened by the heating process in its youth. The importance to France of any help to her trade in the perishable and delicate article of wines is enormous.

Referring to rumors concerning the unprepared condition of Russia in respect of a formidable armament, an English writer recounts one of many stories of the shifts to which Russian commanding officers have put to make a good appearance on paper. Among others, it is averred, that when the Czar traveled through certain parts of his dominions last year, inspecting various divisions of his army, he was charmed to find so many of them armed with breech-loaders, but extremely puzzled at seeing the want of acquaintance with their use displayed by the soldiers. The secret was that after each inspection, the new arms were speedily packed in boxes and forwarded in haste to the next appointed place, where they were put into the men's hands in time to appear on the parade-ground.

A late Indian paper publishes the confession of a mild Hindoo, named RAMADHEEN, not quite 21 years of age, who, for the last twenty months, has followed the calling of poisoner. There is no nonsense about RAMADHEEN. He does not pretend to complete or extreme of any kind. He calls his victims "shikar," and allowed no other excuse for his practices than that it was very dull at home in his village. So far as the editor can enumerate the persons he poisoned in the year and a half, they are about twenty-seven; but he is careless in the matter of figures, and talks of a family whom he may murder with a lordly negligence as to the number of its members.

A report has just been published at Berlin relative to the cultivation of tobacco in Germany. It appears that during the year 1867, the extent of land planted with tobacco was 77,370 German Acres—26,583 acres in Prussia, 25,676 in Baden, 15,221 in Bavaria, 9,199 in Hesse, and the rest in the other counties of the Zollverein. The total yield of tobacco produced (in the dry leaf) was 250,934 cwt., of which 194,401 cwt. came from Prussia. The average production was 5.87 cwt. per acre, the maximum being 19 cwt., and the minimum half a hundred weight.

An Austrian paper lately contained a notice of the death, at Lemberg, in Galicia, of one of those mendicants, who, at the doors of Roman Catholic churches, give a blessing and a splash of holy water, in the hope of being rewarded with a copper. This holy-water giver left a fortune of 40,000 francs. And *Le Siècle* refers to another person following the same line of business at the Church of St. Roche, in Paris, who died leaving 75,000 francs, and of a third who has lately left the sum of 80,000 francs to the Church of Our Lady of Victory, at Paris, with 40,000 francs. Do any crossing-sweepers keep their carriage?

While the diplomatists are deliberating round a green table on the Quai D'Orsay on a question affecting the political standing of Greece, the municipality of Mesolonghi are taking measures to raise a monument to Lord BYRON, who contributed so much to the Hellenic independence before he died in their town in April, 1824. A statue is to be erected in the poet on the spot where he breathed his last. One-half of the expenses will be defrayed by the corporate body, and the rest left to the charge of a public subscription.

A deputation from Brest recently waited on the Emperor NAPOLEON to ask for a sum of two millions of francs for the improvement of the port. He had no doubt been entertained beforehand that to ask was to have; and indeed any one is reason calculated to augment the great national advantages of the splendid harbor of Brest would be charitably greeted by all patriotic Frenchmen. The Emperor received the deputation most graciously, and was informed that when he has next visit to Brest he looked at the port from the heights of Portzic, he said to Marshal VAILLANT: "I am angry with you, Marshal, for not having shown me this spot."

A celebrated cliff in Denmark, the "Queen's Seat," has just fallen bodily into the Baltic from a shock of earthquake. The rock, about 400 feet high, was an object of great interest to tourists from the magnificent view to be had from it. On a clear day Rugen and the coast of Pomeranian could be plainly seen. Everything has disappeared except some masses of chalk, which form a part of island near the shore. No life has been lost, but the pilots have had instructions to warn vessels against the new peril which, without warning, has overtaken them.

As the harbor of Trouville, France, can be made by the ships at the lowest tonnage at all classes of the tide, the French Government have just decided, in conference with the representatives of a Commission, presided over by Prince MURAT, to make Trouville a port of refuge for shipping in general, and to construct a dock for its reception. The pier is to be lengthened, and other important works undertaken to provide the necessary facilities of shipping at the port during a gale.

The fashionable and drawing-room pastime of the present hour in Paris is called the Grandiscope. It is a box containing all the illustrations of the day, under the [illegible] of which one [illegible]

[illegible]

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Girl Murdered by Her Lover—Attempted Suicide of the Murderer—A Horrible Story.

From the Barnesville (Belmont County, Ohio,) Enterprise, Jan. 28.

Since the last issue of the *Enterprise* the people of the western part of Belmont County have been startled by the commission of a crime, which in its horrible details surpasses anything that has recently occurred even in the large cities. The murder occurred on Thursday, the 21st instant, about two miles east of the village of Sewellsville, in Kirkwood Township. On the afternoon of the day mentioned the body of a young girl, aged about 14 years, was found lying in the run by the roadside. Her head was nearly severed from her body, and several small wounds were upon her hands and arms. A razor, similar to one of a set of razors which belonged to her father, was found by her side, and it appears that she had been forced to her hands and knees, in which position the fatal wound had been inflicted. A stroke had evidently been received on both sides of the neck.

The name of the murdered girl is LOUISA FOX, and the perpetrator of the crime is THOMAS CARR, who had been for some time residing in her family. It appears that CARR desired to marry Miss FOX, but had been refused by her parents on account of her extreme youth. The girl's brother, 9 years old, was with her when they met CARR in the lane, who walked a few yards with her. He then pushed her down and commenced to feel in his coat pocket for his weapon. The little boy ran to his father's house, about 400 yards distant, and gave the alarm. The father at once hurried to the place, and found his dead daughter as above described.

CARR fled in the direction of Sewellsville. Returning by another road, he stopped at a house and borrowed a gun, saying he wanted to shoot a rabbit. On Friday morning he was discovered behind FOX'S spring-house, sitting on the ground. On going to him, it was found that he had cut his throat with a shoe-knife, and also had shot himself in the breast, above the heart, and the ball appeared to have lodged in the shoulder.

On the day the crime was committed CARR visited the girl at ALEXANDER HUNTER'S, and conversed with her for nearly half an hour. On the occasion she mentioned to him the hopelessness of his suit, at which he appeared greatly distressed, saying he intention to commit suicide. He asserts that up to this time he had no intention of taking her life, and did not come to that conclusion until about three hours before the deed was committed. During the short walk the girl told him that her grandmother, whose house she had just left, told her that her parents had determined that she should never keep his company again. The reply of CARR was that "he guessed both of them had a short time to live," adding the query: "LOUISA, are you prepared?" to which she responded, "I am," and immediately after her reply he pushed her down and drew out the razor, which he had hitherto kept concealed in his pocket, and succeeded in cutting her throat. The girl threw up her hands, which were fearfully gashed in the struggle. It appears that she did not make an outcry or plead for her life, so rapidly was the deed consummated. Subsequent examination showed that the victim's head was nearly severed from her body, though the spinal cord was not cut, as some supposed, divided. It would be hard to find in that immediate neighborhood a more public place than the spot where the deed was done. Three farm-houses are within plain view of it—none of them being farther off than a quarter of a mile.

After seeing his purpose accomplished, CARR walked up the hill in the direction of Sewellsville, getting out of sight just as the father of the murdered girl, who had received the alarm from the boy, came up. The guilty man, determined on suicide by shooting himself, went in search of a gun, venturing boldly into Sewellsville—the news not having reached there. After some failures he procured a rifle. After this he proceeded by a roundabout course to the coal-bank, about two hundred yards from JOHN FOX'S, the home of the murdered girl, and where her body then was. He passed the night in the coal-bank, occasionally walking some distance out into the field; he even ventured to the front of the house and looked in at the window,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 31, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Conness, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported adversely to the bill to incorporate the National Gold and Silver Mining Company of Washington, D. C. Another long discussion took place in the proposition to use the Rotunda of the Capitol on Inauguration Day. Mr. Cragin advocated the reconsideration of the vote refusing its use, and explained that it was now proposed to have a reception therein and not a ball. The Senate finally refused to reconsider by a vote of 29 to 21. Consideration of the special order for the day, the suffrage amendment, was postponed, and the appropriation bills were taken up and considered in its stead. Three, the pension, the naval and the military academy appropriation bills, were amended and passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House a bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and passed, providing for the payment of the compensation of collectors or assessors to assistant collectors or assistant assessors who may perform the duties of collectors or assessors on account of their suspension or illness. A vote was reached on the suffrage amendment. All amendments were rejected, and the joint resolution passed by the necessary two-thirds—yeas 150, nays 42. In Committee of the Whole the Indian Appropriation bill was considered for an hour, and then Mr. Woodward made an address in opposition to Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill. The House adjourned at 4:45 o'clock.

GENERAL.

It is said that certain overtures have been made to the United States Government by the authorities of Hayti and St. Domingo, which, if successfully carried out, will result in the annexation of those islands to the United States. At a special meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs yesterday, it is said, for the discussion of the matter, it was decided to report a resolution in the Senate on Monday declaring, in substance, that the Government would cheerfully accept and ratify any negotiations coming from the proper civil authorities and people of Hayti and San Domingo, having in view an intention to become a part of the territory of the United States.

The Commissioners to codify and revise the laws of Congress have submitted a preliminary report to Congress. They have finished the army, navy and public printing branches of their work, and find that it will be necessary to repeal five hundred acts and parts of acts and resolutions. The work on the postal service, Post Office Department, and Congressional printing is about done, and much other material is in hand but not ready for examination.

A murderous assault was made upon Detective Whipple, of New-York, on Friday evening, by parties with whom he has been associated the past few weeks in order to ferret out the causes of the recent incendiarism in Rutland, Vt. He was brutally beaten and robbed of his watch and money. The parties, however, were arrested, and it is said the detective has evidence sufficient to show that they were the principal actors in the fires.

A Washington special says that Treasurer Spinner has information that the amounts of public moneys on deposit in the broken Merchants' National Bank, at Little Rock, Ark., are larger than were supposed. Senator McDonald, President of the bank, declares that all Government deposits shall be paid in full.

It is reported that a letter has been received in Washington from Collector Smythe, authorizing the withdrawal of his name for confirmation as Minister to Russia.

Gen. Hawley has written a letter to the Republican State Committee of Connecticut, withdrawing his name as a candidate for Congress from the First District.

The wife of Albert D. Pike, of Boston, died in Fitchburg, Mass., on Thursday last, under circumstances which led to the belief that she had been poisoned. She died in violent spasms, which the physicians declare were the result of arsenic. Pike and a daughter of Mrs. Pike by a former husband have been arrested on suspicion. It is said that there has been a criminal intimacy between the two.

The trial of the four alleged incendiaries, Kelly, Kingsley, Lewis and Stoddard, at Northampton, Mass., was concluded yesterday. The jury, after an all night session, returned a verdict of acquittal. The prisoners immediately gave bail to answer other indictments for the same offence. The trial has occupied eleven days, and excited considerable interest in Western Massachusetts.

The blast furnace and outbuildings attached, belonging to Alger & Co., at Cold Spring, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss is quite heavy. During the fire a man named Frederick Warren fell from the burning building, breaking his neck. He died instantly. He was a resident of Cold Spring, and leaves a wife and five children.

At the recent annual meeting of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, at Cleveland, the stockholders voted to sustain the action of the directors in protesting against the transfer of the lease by the Atlantic and Great Western to the Erie Railroad. The new Board was authorized to take measures to receive the control of the road, it being claimed that under the laws of Ohio the Atlantic and Great Western has forfeited its lease of the Cleveland and Mahoning, by attempting to transfer it to a corporation outside of Ohio.

Ten buildings and shops on the north side of Main-street, Le Roy, were burned on Thursday night. The fire broke out in Stephen's cabinet manufactory and extended west. Among the buildings destroyed was the German Hotel, the engine-house and Brown's carriage manufactory.

The Montana Legislature adjourned on the 15th, and, unless called in extra session, will not re-assemble till the first Monday of December, 1870. Helena is to have the Capitol, and Deer Lodge the Penitentiary.

Forty-one of the Ogeechee prisoners were committed for trial yesterday, at Savannah, on the charge of insurrection, and thirty-one were discharged.

The motion for a new trial in the case of George S. Twitchell, Jr., convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hill, his mother-in-law, was overruled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Philadelphia yesterday, and the sentence of death pronounced upon the prisoner by Judge Brewster.

Gov. Crapo, of Michigan, has been very ill again from an attack of his old disease, but is getting better.

Canadian papers deny that the Bank of Montreal lost $500,000 by lending money to New-York speculators affected by the Erie "corner," and says its losses from that source were inconsiderable.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections commenced its session at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, and examined several witnesses in the case of Mr. Willet N. Hawkins, Republican, who contests the seat in the Assembly of [illegible] Democrat, from Richmond County. [illegible] will be continued to-morrow at [illegible].

Mr. Andrew Perry was visited at [illegible] P. M. yesterday in his office, at No. [illegible], by two footpads, one of whom held a pistol to his head while the other took his portmonnaie, containing $200, from him. Their object accomplished, the bold thieves coolly bade him "Good night," and quietly walking away, made good their escape.

Samuel Hobert, the colored man who stabbed an Irishman named Hopkins during the melée in Brooklyn on Friday, was arrested yesterday. He says he committed the act in order to save his own life.

A man named James J. Butler, charged with attempting to levy blackmail upon Mr. John H. Welsh, of this City, was arrested yesterday. He confessed his guilt.

The present owner of the American yacht Sappho has challenged the owner of the British yacht Cambria to another trial of speed, to take place in British waters next Summer.

A bold thief yesterday seized a package, containing $1,325, lying on the receiving teller's desk, in the Chatham National Bank, and attempted to make off with it. He, however, was seized as he was leaving the building, and is now in the Tombs.

The Swiss Benevolent Society held a meeting last night, at Germania Hall, for the purpose of arranging for an additional supply of funds, and for appointing a visiting committee to alleviate the needs of destitute Swiss residents of this City.

The sailors had a large meeting at Military Hall yesterday evening, and elected permanent officers for the Seamen's Society. The new reading-room, at No. 96 Oliver-street, is to be in part a shipping office for the members.

The Boston Labor Convention.

The New-England Labor Reform Convention, so long trumpeted for the mighty deeds it would perform, the light it would throw into dark places, the new suggestions it would make, met, fumed, fussed and adjourned, very much like other Conventions, having, so far as we can ascertain, added little to the literature and nothing to the practical solution of the labor question of the day.

We say this in no spirit of cynicism—the question is too grave for that; nor even in carping criticism, because we realize how difficult it is to do anything more than to *talk* of "Labor Reform," and to spin fine theories of bettering the laborer's condition. Nevertheless, it is fair to say that the enormous professions of this particular Convention should have been substantiated by something better in the sequel than rambling and barren discussion on greenbacks, woman's suffrage, the Indians, and the Eight-hour law.

The President, Mr. Heywood, pitched the key for the Convention by instituting a "comparison between slavery and the labor system," claiming that it was "the old cause under a new name." The object of this speaker and the object of most of the speakers, seemed to be to justify themselves for transferring their work and talk from anti-slavery to anti-capital. Now, it is very clear that *this* is not the spirit in which to approach the labor question. If a gathering of professional reformers, who have been many years engaged in the cause of anti-slavery, on meeting face to face in a Labor Convention, find it necessary to mutually explain, it is all well enough—but *that* is not a practical solution of labor reform.

The drift of the resolutions, regarded broadly, seems to be to invoke the aid of legislation to artificially create a better equipoise between capital and labor. For example, it is declared that:

"Free public markets should be provided in all centres of commerce; and railroads, express, water and telegraphic communication must cease to enrich corporate classes at the expense of the people, and, like the Post Office, become a part of the public service."

What does all this mean? That Government shall do all the buying and selling, as well as the railroading and expressing of the community? It cannot mean anything else, unless the pretty phrase "free public markets" means absolutely nothing at all. If it *does* mean that Government shall regulate all the work of the world for us, except drawing our breath, we shall soon be in the condition of one of Artemus Ward's heroes, who expired, giving as a reason for his untimely end, "We are governed too much."

Take, again, the greenback resolution. It runs thus:

"We will wage uncompromising hostility to any and all schemes to return to that device of fraud and tyranny, that transcendant swindle upon the producing classes—specie payments; and in behalf of honest industry, in all its manifold relations of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, we insist that the notes of the National Banks give place to Treasury certificates of service, and that the war debt, by assessment upon the whole property of the nation, by greenbacks, or otherwise consistent with honor and the best interests of all, shall be speedily paid."

Of this, and the succeeding resolution declaring Gen. Butler to be "in the front rank of statesmen and economists," and the next one declaring that Government should, "to the extent of its taxes and other legitimate business, issue *Treasury certificates of service*, which, like postage and revenue stamps, will never depreciate," we can only say that we do not regard these schemes with the same enthusiasm as their author.

We say so the more freely, because we do not perceive that any two speakers agreed on the whole of the resolutions, and very few agreed on any of them.

A leading spirit of the Convention, for example, was George Francis Train, who found the solution of the labor question in issuing $200,000,000 of greenbacks, and in preventing any imports of manufactured goods from England. We can hardly expect that another speaker, Mr. Moran, the delegate from the "Free-trade League," agreed with *him*; nor did Mrs. E. L. Daniels, evidently, agree with either, as she announced that "all existing evils are caused by a monopoly of land," and that "the land question should be considered before the money question." Mr. Owen thought it was not money, nor land, nor free trade, but a "high moral sentiment, making injustice impossible," that was wanted. Mr. Foster said the real monopoly was in railroads, and that to secure the labor reform it was necessary to put "excessive taxation on all shares above a certain number." This gentleman was soundly hissed, by the way, for saying he "did not believe in shortening the hours of labor," whereupon he told his audience that "as soon as he criticised their favorite theories, they became restive." Then Mr. Josselyn said the real desideratum was "women in Congress;" and Prof. Denton (colored) said that what *he* wanted was borrowing money without usury; for "the time was coming when taking interest for the use of money would be a crime."

Thus, in fine, every doctor, male or female, had his or her own panacea for the ills of the laboring classes; and Wendell Phillips capped the climax by announcing that he was going in for something "practical," and then unconsciously rambling away into the vaguest of his wings of rhetoric.

Such, we say, is the story of the Convention, as we view it. It is lamentable that one story after another on this great labor question comes to nothing. We need not on that account be discouraged; but, on the other hand, let us not imagine that empty breath is practical action.

State Dissections and Transections.

Gen. Grant, whose authority is invoked for or against everything nowadays, is cited by *Flake's Galveston Bulletin* as opposing the division of Texas. "He has expressed himself," we are told, "decidedly against dividing the State, and says the Convention has no authority to do so."

Whether the political anatomists, who are bent on carving Texas, will be hindered by this report, we cannot tell; but, in other States the eagerness for dissection is on the increase. Thus, for example, in Michigan, the Upper Peninsula proposed lately to secede from the Lower, and to call itself Ontonagon; but now it proposes to divide up Wisconsin also, taking unto itself Wisconsin's upper tier of counties. This movement for a new conglomerate State, to be called "Superior," is "gaining strength rapidly," we are told.

Now, whether Wisconsin will indemnify itself for territorial losses by preying on Iowa, and Iowa in turn on some contiguous State, and so on, is a question. As for Utah, it is already proposed to slice that up and parcel it about to the neighboring States and Territories. Down South, West Florida is on the point of seceding from the peninsula and annexing itself to Alabama, whereto it has "geographical affinities." Whereupon, the rest of Florida threatens to gravitate on Georgia; and considering the political, judicial, legislative and executive slough they are all sunk in down there, it might be the very best way out of their troubles. Then, as we have said, in Texas there are propositions to divide the State into two parts, into three parts, into *four* parts.

Passing to the Middle, or border, States, we found, the other day, West Tennessee saying to East Tennessee, "Wayward sister, depart in peace," and East Tennessee precipitating the adieu by declaring "We are ready to go empty-handed." West Virginia is already severed from Virginia. As to Pennsylvania, we rather think it will not set off "Transylvania," nor, despite Gov. Hoffman's message, do we believe Manhattan Island will secede from New-York, and, with Long Island and Staten Island, form an independent archipelago.

A very remarkable proposition on the "Division of States," was lately made in the Times by a correspondent, "J. C. H.," namely, that a Territory might have been created at the close of the war out of the region lying on the southern extremity of the Alleghany chain, comprehending the contiguous parts of Southwestern Virginia, Western North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee and Northern Georgia, with a corner from Northwestern South Carolina, equal together to an average sized State. The political writer in question added:

"This ought to have been separately organized and governed as a Territory of the United States, at least until the surrounding districts out of which it had been taken should have reorganized under their old names as States; and which afterward should have been admitted as a separate State under the new name, *Dixie*, if you like, which it might have received as a Territory. Much might be urged in favor of the creation of a new State in this locality. Had a Territory under the direct administration of the national authority been erected there, at the close of the war, it would immediately have drawn immigration suited to its soil and capabilities, and would probably have had a prosperity of its own even before the surrounding planting regions had accommodated themselves to the new condition of things. It would very soon have had all the characteristics of those States in which negro slavery has been long unknown. This region was not adapted to slave labor, and never received from the States among which it has been parceled, and which were controlled by the planting interest, such legislation as was calculated to develop its resources."

We need only add that this remarkable proposition was originally launched during the progress of the war—in fact, long before its close, and before, therefore, the subject of the legal *status* of the Southern States had come under discussion. From it, possibly, came the famous Stevens project for dividing Texas, especially as the object of the former was significantly stated to be to erect thereby an enduring and "expressive monument of the political effect of secession."

Of course, the abolition of slavery, the deranged relations of the South and North, and the reconstruction of the States, have made this proposition *now* little more than a speculative possibility. It is still worthy of note, however, for the idea contained in it, especially in these days of "State division."

The New-York Docks.

It appears that the real estate interest of the upper and eastern half of the island is the powerful influence which has succeeded in renewing the efforts to remove the Hell Gate obstructions to the navigation of East River and Long Island Sound. The same interest is agitating the question of improved docks, bridges and tunnels on and over and under East River; the East Side and the East River Associations contemplate cooperative action to secure an improved system of wharves and piers and dikes; and, altogether, it would seem that at least one important interest is alive to the necessity of improving the extended river front of New-York. It is argued by those property-owners who have clamored for the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions that the opening of that channel will be equally beneficial to themselves and the commerce of the City. At present all European vessels coming to this port are compelled to run one of two great dangers—the Hell Gate obstructions or the "pocket" formed by the New-Jersey and Long Island coasts, one of the most dangerous localities on the Atlantic coast. It is less dangerous, however, than the Hell Gate channel in its present condition, and the vessels in the European trade choose the least of the two evils. With the Hell Gate rocks removed, it is believed that the greater part of the European trade would enter Long Island Sound, at Montauk Point, and approach the City by the same route that the Sound steamers now do; but that instead of running the gauntlet of East River and rounding the Battery, to seek anchorage in North River, as the Sound steamers do now, the European traders would discharge at the docks which would be built above Thirty-fifth-street, on East River. The consequence would be a partial removal of the business quarter to the upper part of the island. In the enhancement of the value of real estate which would follow, the agitators anticipate the reward of their efforts.

The growing commerce of New-York demands, not precisely a greater water front, but certainly a more general use of that which it already possesses, and a more complete system of docks. There are few great maritime cities which have been less economical of their water front than New-York. Any one approaching this City by either of its lower ferries, or from the ocean, will be struck by the shabby aspect it presents; the meanest buildings, he will observe, are in its richest district along the wharves. There are to be seen there none of the marble palaces which make Broadway the finest street in America; none of the substantial granite structures which give the long wharves of Boston such a solid appearance. There is a promise that the front of the Battery will be made to look respectable when the National Government shall have built a new Custom-house there; but, if ever completed, it will only make more prominent the defect of the remainder of the buildings along East and North Rivers.

The wharves and piers are equally shabby in appearance, and totally unfit and inadequate to accommodate the commerce of the City. They consist of the simplest and by no means most substantial character of quays, running but a short distance into the stream, narrow as well as short, and no one of them affording any of the mechanical contrivances for loading and unloading ships with rapidity and economy, or space for the safe storage of goods. There are no basins in which loading and unloading ships may be protected from the effects of the changes in tide. The warehouses are mere sheds,—not one of them being fire or burglar proof; and most of the docks have not even this small protection from the rain. A change in all this must come in time, and the sooner the better. If the agitation of the property-holders in the upper part of the City hastens an improvement in the character of the docks in the present business quarter, it will have not been in vain.

The New Phase of the Temperance Question.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon drinks wine; Dr. Bellows sees virtue in the vine; the Farmers' Club recommends American champagne; the golden fruit of California in a dozen years or so will be found on her hill-sides rather than in her mines; Massachusetts abandons her License law as a failure, and reverts, in despair, to the Prohibitive system, whose great defects she has already proven; Maine finds total abstinence from alcoholic stimulants leading to the excessive use of opium; it is in proof that in the Northern rum-drinking and beer-swilling countries dypsomania is painfully on the increase, while in the Southern vine lands, where everybody drinks, there is no drunkenness; and, altogether, it is clearly evident that the coming man will drink wine.

At least he ought to do so as a practical temperance measure. People are beginning to think of regulating this evil, which they cannot crush out; and practical as well as philosophical persons are looking to grape culture and the cheapening of good wines as the best means of checking the increase, if not of entirely eradicating the evil.

The statistics of drunkenness show a fearful increase of the habit, significantly enough wholly in the Northern climates. The English courts have tried 133,640 persons arrested for drunkenness annually for the last five years, against less than two-thirds of those numbers for the five years next preceding. In Russia the licensed drinking houses have increased from 460 to 2,500 in six years; and though among the wealthy and aristocratic classes drunkenness has decreased, in consequence of its having become unfashionable, the poorer classes have taken to hard drinking at a fearful rate. Fifteen hundred millions of dollars—more than half our national debt—are spent annually in this country for liquors of the very worst kind, and it appears that New-York City is the only one in the country which can show a decrease in the number of drinking houses, 2,419 having been abolished by the present Excise Board in three years. During the same time the liquor shops of Boston have increased in number from 1,900 to 2,500 under a similar law differently administered. In short the temperance movement appears to be a success only in the wine-growing countries where everybody drinks the pure juice of the grape diluted with water.

The evidence of all this is not new, but the fact has lately been brought more prominently to notice by inquiries into the subject by distinguished writers and foreign Government agents. Dr. Draper's theory of climatic influences appears to be a decided success as far as the use of stimulating drinks is concerned. Dr. Bellows when in Europe lately, made it his special business to diligently seek for drunkards "in the places where, in our country, they would be found," and he has left some curious records of his experience in his "Old World in its New Face." "In the heart of the beer country of Germany," he finds that "many of the people are kept heavy and poor" by the use of this beverage—(beer.) In Berlin he records that the "consumption of both whisky and beer is on the increase, and beer is used to a stupefying degree, I was somewhat horrified to find," he also says, "in common use among field laborers, both women and men, in certain districts aside from the Rhine" (the wine-growing district of Germany,) "a fiery alcoholic drink called potato-whisky, strong, intoxicating and full of fusel oil."

But of the wine-growing countries his evidence is very different and far more encouraging. "It is much to be regretted," he says, "that the friends of temperance have of late been trying to unsettle the opinion that drunkenness is rare in the vine-growing countries. It is so patent in France and in Germany, (it is Rhineland he refers to here,) that intemperance in the form of drunkenness is a most exceptional vice, that only willful blindness or partisanship could deny it. I do not recollect to have seen one tipsy man since I left Paris, and only one in Paris, and I have diligently sought the places where, in our country, they would be found. The truth is, wine is one of the most common and one of the most beautiful gifts of Providence—an article joined with corn in the praises of the saints. The countries which possess it understand its use and are just as little subject to excess in using wine as in using corn."

But it appears from late statistics of the French Government, collected by the French academicians, that the greatest intemperance is displayed less in the use of intoxicating drinks than in the abuse of intoxicating drugs. Every nation in existence appears to have its special and peculiar drug for purposes of intoxication. There is the fungus in Siberia and Northern Asia, and 40,000,000 get drunk upon it; ten times that number eat and smoke opium in Southern Asia; in Persia, India, Turkey, all Africa, and on the east coast of South America, the use and abuse of hasheesh is common among three hundred millions of people; the people of the west coast of South America to the number of ten millions abuse their cocoa; one hundred millions of those in the Pacific islands, Eastern Archipelago and Southern Asia misapply their betel pepper; and nine hundred millions of Americans, Europeans, Asiatics and Africans get intoxicated on tobacco. It is noticeable, in the opinion of the French *savants*, that the most disgusting of these drugs, tobacco, has the greatest number of willing victims, and that cocoa, which has the most virtues and fewest evil effects, has the smallest number of admirers; while the most pernicious, opium, dulls the senses and destroys the health of the next greatest number of patrons. It is a fact which the French *savants* do not call attention to, that this latter drug, opium, is coming to be most extensively used in this country, particularly where the use of alcoholic stimulants has been prohibited, as, for instance, in Maine; while so great has been the increase in its consumption elsewhere that an effort is now making in this State to establish a hospital for the cure and reformation of unfortunates addicted to the opium habit.

We cannot better or more briefly point our moral than to again quote Dr. Bellows, chosing a passage of great practical sense and appropriateness to the present condition of the temperance movement. "I wish," he says, "we could manage to fight intemperance in America with some other weapons than direct prohibition. It is not the radical cure, and will necessarily have dangerous reactions."

Overend, Gurney & Co.

After having been suffered to drop for more than twelve months, the great Overend & Gurney case is once more before the Courts in England. Few commercial failures, if any, have ever taken the financial world so completely by surprise, or caused such wide-spread distress in non-commercial circles, as that of the great discount-house in Lombard-street. The wealth of the firm was reputed to be enormous, and every partner in the concern passed in the public estimation as a millionaire up the very last moment. So great was the confidence in the position of the firm, the soundness of its business and the integrity of its conductors, that when, in 1865, the good-will of the concern was sold for £500,000 to a joint stock company, the £50 shares were eagerly taken up, and very soon, £15 having been paid, commanded a premium of £7, or nearly fifty per cent. In less than a year, however, the new Company suspended business, with liabilities amounting to £24,000,000, and assets barely reaching £21,000,000. There were long and intricate legal proceedings connected with the winding up, and the shareholders vainly attempted to evade their liability to the call of the remaining £35 per share which was necessary in order to satisfy the claims of depositors and other creditors. It then came out that for years previous to the transfer the house had been losing at the rate of £500,000 a year, that it was hopelessly insolvent at the time the "good-will" had been purchased for half a million sterling, and that the members of the old firm must have been fully cognizant of all this at the time they received the purchase money and made the representations on the strength of which the shares in the new Company were taken. It was alleged, however, that they had acted under the firm impression that the difficulties of the concern were merely temporary, and that they had given evidence that such was their belief by retaining large amounts of the new stock in their own hands. So high had been the standing, both commercial and social, of all connected with the house of Overend & Gurney, that not only the general public, but even the sufferers themselves were willing to put the best construction on their conduct, and for more than a year it seemed as if the matter were likely to drop out of sight.

But the other day one of the shareholders who was either more sore than his fellows about the loss of his money, or less inclined to take everything for granted on account of the great name of Gurney, brought a charge against the directors of the Company, (three of whom had been members of the old firm,) of fraud and conspiracy; they, he alleged, having all been parties to the deception by which the public had been induced to invest money in, and incur liabilities on behalf of, a bankrupt undertaking. No name stood higher than that of Gurney in the roll of London merchant princes. Its bearers had been long distinguished not only for their business reputation, but, together with other members of the great Quaker cousinhood of which they formed a part, for the sincerity of their Liberal principles in politics, the extent of their benevolence, and the earnestness of their philanthropy. Yet two of the oldest and most respected members of the family are now prisoners on a charge of conspiracy, false pretences and fraud. And as far as the proceedings have yet gone, the case against them has become darker each day. They are charged, in effect, with having deliberately made use of their character and high reputation in order to defraud professional men out of their earnings, retired tradesmen out of their modest competence, and widows and orphans out of their means of livelihood—for these were the classes by whom the shares were cheifly held at the time of the failure—to the enormous amount of £3,000,000—a twentieth part of the revenue of Great Britain. Whether a technical conviction can be obtained or not remains to be seen. But the verdict already pronounced, upon the evidence now laid before the public, by the unanimous voice of the English Press is in itself a fearful punishment to men in the position of the prisoners. And now that they are once fairly within the clutches of the criminal law, they can have no hope of hushing matters up. Unless they emerge with their characters thoroughly vindicated, they are branded for life as swindlers, without possibility of rehabilitation. We only wish that the conduct of all on this side of the Atlantic against whom charges of a similar nature might be brought was as certain to meet with as rigid an investigation as that which English justice, slowly it may be, but surely, has called upon the directors of Overend & Gurney to face.

Suicide and the German Population.

According to official returns, there occurred in New-York City, during the year 1868, no less than 106 suicides, and of this number 48 were of German birth. A comparative table of the cases of *felo de se* for the years 1867 and 1868 shows the following nationalities:

	1867.	1868.
Germans	35	48
Americans	10	24
Irish	14	10
English	5	3
Unknown	10	21
Total	[illegible]	106

This table exhibits the proportion of German suicides in the aggregate number of suicides of nationalities stated, of 56 per cent. in 1867 and 56½ per cent. in 1868. Thus the remarkable fact appears that the Germans make up over one-half of the contingent of that small army which has willfully destroyed itself during the past two years in this City.

The population of the Island of Manhattan is estimated at about 1,000,000 persons, and of this number those of German nationality are not far short of 250,000, or one-fourth of the aggregate of the inhabitants. The fact that this mysterious preponderance of Teutonic suicides exists, is no less startling than curious, and certainly calls for consideration. The circumstance cannot be explained on the hypothesis that extreme poverty on the part of newly-arrived emigrants is the superinducing cause. This view of the case is refuted by the fact that Irishmen, until lately, have immigrated here in larger numbers, and mainly in worse circumstances, than the Germans, and Irishmen contribute a very small proportion to the aggregate number of suicides, while the very large number of native-born inhabitants of the City have furnished only one-quarter of the total.

We must look deeper than this for the explanation. Unlike the Irishman, the German emigrant has not the advantage, on arriving here, of understanding the language of the country, and consequently of feeling "at home," and being comparatively safe from the wiles of swindlers. The Irishman, also, enjoys for the most part a more vigorous constitution than the German—a robust physique being as much a characteristic of the Celt as a vivacious temperament.

Moreover, there is a difference between nearly all the conditions of living in America and those existing in Germany, to which the newcomer cannot assimilate himself. The changes overwhelm the poor and inexperienced emigrant, and he cannot give up his long-cherished habits without making his life intolerable to him. These influences do not affect the less-educated classes so much as they do those of better birth, who succumb under trials, unless they are blessed with a strong character and clear mind. Other causes which drive the German self-murderer to his last step may often be found in his longing to return to the Fatherland, especially if there be an impossibility of his satisfying the craving, and in the tendency of the Teutonic mind to ponder over suffered wrongs and to look at the gloomy aspect of all things.

On the other hand, the thousands of Germans who at once after coming to this country settle down on farms in the West which mainly belong to them, are undoubtedly the healthiest element of our foreign immigration. This class, for the most part, is composed of those who have been substantial farmers in Germany who have been used to agricultural labor. Suicide among them is of rare occurrence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hellenes of Western Greece have resolved to do Lord Byron the poetic justice which his own people have denied him. They are about to give him a statue in the town of Missolonghi, where he died in 1824, as lonely as he had lived, in the midst of his wild Suliote bodyguard. The Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls, London, have for half a century refused to put up his completed statue in the cathedral, and they were right; because the poet never went into any church when he was alive, and also because the statue was a bad one. The Greeks will probably do better—in every respect. They owe him some gratitude, for he greatly aided that poetic fervor which, in a great measure, liberated Greece. In advocating her cause he had the redeeming good fortune to die. "Nothing in life became him so well as his manner of leaving it."

Our friend and neighbor, Russia, does not "keep time" in the general march of modern progress. She is "bringing again the shadow that had gone down on the sun-dial of Ahaz"—forcing back, in fact, on the Poles, the old Julian chronology which their enlightened nation set aside centuries ago. It was only in 1752 that England adopted the existing Gregorian calendar, which then jumped eleven days—making, say, the first of the month the twelfth,—to the bewilderment of some poor malcontents of London, who went about in a rage demanding back their "eleven days"—as Hogarth so pleasantly records. Russia always kept the Julian count, and now, the Czar Alexander orders Poles to do likewise—thus throwing the last barbarous barleycorn on the back of the unfortunate camel.

The *Manufacturer and Builder* makes a capital suggestion to mechanics, who in their trades' unions have abundantly demonstrated their willingness to economize and lay up money out of their wages to carry out a *strike*. It proposes an association, whose funds shall be started by subscription and regular dues, taking as its object the purchase of some accessible tract of land in New-Jersey or elsewhere, the cutting it up into building lots large enough for a cottage and a little garden, and the erection one by one of a group of small houses. Each house, as it is finished by the common labor and the common fund, to be vested in the subscriber whose name comes first on the list, at a rate ten per cent. above its cost; the purchaser to pay a monthly rent (applicable to payment for the house) and to continue his weekly subscription or dues to the common building fund. This would be something of an undertaking, but it looks feasible, and it would be easier, more profitable, pleasanter and vastly more sensible than spending money in *strikes*.

The worst and harshest treatment which cruel men inflict upon horses is exceeded by the torture which these animals endure in slipping upon the City pavements in Winter after the "calks" have worn off their shoes. An ingenious and humane Yankee has at last invented a horse-shoe of such form that the "calks" may be renewed at pleasure without removing the shoe from the foot of the animal. Careful horsemen know how much it injures a horse to slip, but the careless and inconsiderate scarcely think of the pain, even when an animal slips down many times a day.

The English officials in China seem determined to make the most of the little time left them for carrying out their old policy before the Burlingame treaty comes into operation. Mr. Medhurst, the English Consul, not only marched four hundred marines through Yangchow, just as a demonstration of triumphant force, but compelled the Viceroy of Nankin to give up his pet ewe lamb—a small screw steamer which he himself had imported, and which he begged with tears in his eyes to be allowed to keep. Several English journals, however, condemn this mode of dealing with local authorities, which is totally at variance with the spirit of the policy now accepted by the British Government. Lord Clarendon will have hard work to keep some of his over-zealous subordinates in check. It is worthy of note, too, that the English missionaries, who in former days were the first to invoke the aid of cutlasses and muskets, have now come to the conclusion that the mere display of force causes in itself the greatest injury to their cause.

Gray squirrels in large numbers were plentiful in the New-York market during the past week. They were large and fat, and by many persons are considered a delicacy. This sort of meat, however, being comparatively new in this latitude, the animals have been offered for sale without finding purchasers at offers which would cancel the freight bills. Under these circumstances the farmers of Illinois will find it more profitable just now to sell their swine and eat their squirrels. Prime pork is quite scarce in the markets and would sell readily at high prices. The supply of dressed hogs during the past week did not exceed 8,000, while the average weekly supply for 1868 amounted to 18,000.

A prominent member of what is known as the Tammany Ring has purchased recently in this City half a million dollars' worth of real estate, entirely free of incumbrances. This is a fact worth noting, as the person in question was in exceedingly poor circumstances a few years since when he first entered the political arena. Few men are successful as politicians, but those who flourish in this particular branch of activity generally find that the favors of fortune fall upon them in anything but a niggardly manner.

The letter of Col. Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, discouraging competitive drills between the different militia organizations, which we recently took occasion to commend for its soundness, has had the effect of killing the mischievous project. We are informed that the idea has been entirely abandoned. It is very certain that the scheme was fraught with hardship for individual members of the various regiments; was provocative of jealousies and envyings; and no good could have come out of it.

An exhibition of nerve as well as zeal has just been made by United States District-Attorney Tracy, of the Eastern District, in his determination to bring to justice a number of persons who are believed to have defrauded the Government of large amounts of money on fictitious "drawback" claims, and the country will award him proper credit for his praiseworthy course. Mr. Tracy's official mission seems to be the bringing of influential knaves to the bar of justice and surrounding them with the evidence of their delinquencies, affording them no escape from the penalty of their crimes. The Devlin and Callicot whisky cases were good illustrations of Mr. Tracy's mode of reaching the smaller fry of criminals, by using the less important for the conviction of the more important and baser grade of offenders. These "drawback" cases, which are now for the first time developed, promise to reveal a new and startling chapter in the history of bold frauds upon the Government of the United States.

It is certainly a very serious matter for a Police officer to be a confederate of burglars, and if the complaint of this character now under investigation at Police Headquarters shall be substantiated, the offender can scarcely be adequately punished. There is a great deal of feeling expressed just now at the sins of omission and commission of which the Police force is guilty, and, doubtless, there is considerable reason for dissatisfaction. It is something more than a groundless popular clamor. We observe that an attempt has been made, somewhat unsuccessfully, to arouse the Legislature to action in the premises by calling its attention to the mutterings of the Press and the people. If an investigation is necessary, let us have it; but by all means put upon the Committee men who can serve with "clean hands."

If we don't let the French Company land their cable on some part of our strand, they will be likely to land it near Forefather's Rock, at Duxbury, having already made application to the Legislature of Massachusetts, while the Springfield *Republican* and other papers say the people up there would be happy to terminate the dispute—put an end to the coil by giving the "coigne of vantage" the foreigners are looking for. Some persons may consider the cable to be one of the "foreign entanglements" we have been warned against. But the thing seems inevitable; and in some little time we shall have half a dozen of such lines, very probably, invading our coasts from the Atlantic. None of our Mrs. Partingtons can keep them out.

Two Mohammedan Princes—sons of the Viceroy of Egypt—have been sent to Western Europe for their education—one to London, and the other to the French capital. The Paris pupil has been provided with a house expensively and elegantly furnished, a stable full of blood horses and a cellar full of wines. He will, no doubt, very quickly learn everything that belongs to the peculiar civilization of that grand fashionable centre, and in time become "the sweetest, rascaliest young Prince" to be found anywhere. His British brother will have more "London particular" in his mode of education, but doubtless in the end he will show himself as true a Gypsy Prince as the other.

A member of the "Ladies Club" has been offering a sensible resolution on the subject of dress, pleading the cause of liberty in the same. We join her in this movement, and implore those tyrants over the fairest part of creation to let women have some decent covering for the head. It is a most vital part, connected with the brain, the neck and the spinal marrow, and it is a horror to see ladies of all ages going about in the Wintry air with only a roll of hair on the back of the head, and a sort of ornamental pen-wiper on the top of it. We hope to see the day when women may bring up the heavy *panier* costume and arrange it comfortably round their ears. This needed reform will come, of course, when they get the ballot-franchise, and assume the attitude of Liberty, who, herself, as everybody knows, never appears without her respectable covering for the head.

There is a curious fact in regard to taxation in Italy which may well make us all earnest in our own revenue reforms. The Italians, on an average, pay *per capita* 40 francs a year Government taxes, and 40 francs provincial and municipal taxes—all told, 80 francs. The French people, for all we hear so much of the enormous taxes of the Emperor's Government, and for all their marked superiority over the Italians in activity, enterprise, commerce and wealth, pay but about 53 francs each annually. And this difference of 27 francs, or say in round numbers five dollars gold, which in the aggregate is an immense sum, is all owing to the vast amounts lost in the process of *collection*. *Verb. sap. sat.*

The people of New South Wales are putting on airs of ancestry; and in imitation of older and longer-settled communities, must have their "anniversary"—though at first sight one would say this is chronological impossibility. But they very correctly remember that they were first found out, so to speak, by James Cooke, the circumnavigator, and will commemorate the Captain's landing by a "World's Fair"

in 1870. On this occasion they are resolved to have the *Great Eastern*—that great necessary feature in all oceanic displays or achievements of the first-class—to bring out passengers for the round trip, and then, after a time, carry a cable to Java, and enable them, viâ India, to reach the mother country with an electric touch. Australia certainly means to be something more than the fifth wheel in the world's coach.

Prof. Laboulaye, of Paris, the accomplished author, philosopher and friend of America, has publicly announced his purpose of accepting an invitation to visit this country. In an address, he referred to the free political meetings in America as models which should in course of time be introduced to France, and then he added:

"Speaking of America, he mentioned as a secret, which of course would go no further, that a committee in the United States had lately done him the honor to intimate that the Americans desired to see him; and inasmuch as America was a long way off, and the means of getting there costly, they had proposed to pay all his traveling expenses, and offer him an *honorarium* of $200 for every lecture that he delivered. He had never hitherto flattered himself that his lectures were worth $200 apiece, but it was not for him to question the spontaneous liberality of Americans, and he had accepted their friendly offer."

There is no doubt that Prof. Laboulaye will receive a warm welcome in this country, not merely because of his course during our war, but on the ground of his merit as a scholar and thinker.

The great agitation just now in English politics is the substitution of voting by ballot instead of viva voce, as is now the general custom. The opinion of all the journals seems to be united in believing that balloting will not be so much a cure for bribery as for intimidation. The rough element at English elections is something that we, with all our reckless talking, know very little of. The Earl of Dalkeith, at a banquet lately given him in Edinburgh, said:

"If Liberal principles are to be carried out, is it necessary that they should be carried out by means of intimidation, husting and saliva? I do not wish to say more on that subject, but it is a painful reality which has occurred at so many of the elections in Scotland at this time, that I think we have a right to complain of it, and ask that we should be allowed, freely and independently, without any interference, to give our votes in favor of whoever we may choose."

The members of different parties are generally so well known to partisans and opponents at their polling places that the privacy of a ballot will be no protection. "Intimidation and hustling," we should say, might be obviated as we in New-York have stopped election fights, by plenty of Police and no whisky. But the "saliva" is a point beyond our civilization. We would meekly suggest, however, that perhaps a general drunk the day before election might cause a sufficient aridification of the electoral salivary glands as to make them safely barren for the momentous day.

CRIMES IN THE CITY.

The Rogers Murder—Causes of the Prevalence of Crime.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the late murder of Mr. Rogers, a well-known and respectable citizen, has excited an interest beyond that which has been exhibited in the many instances of homicide which have occurred during the last few years in this City, and as at this time public attention seems directed toward the rapid increase of this particular species of crime, and to be meditating upon the insecurity of life in this City, and upon the immediate necessity of relief, I trust I may be allowed, through your columns, to give expression to the thought of very many citizens, who, like me, are willing to pay liberally for protection, but who insist upon receiving some consideration for their money.

Before referring to the last most brutal outrage, let me ask to what, more than anything else, may justly be attributed the present dangerous condition of our City. Is it that we have no laws which adequately punish crimes? Is it that our magistrates and prosecuting officers are so poorly paid that they cannot afford to give us the full benefit of their time and attention? Certainly these cannot be the causes, for our laws, if enforced, are sufficiently stringent, and not one of our Police Magistrates has an income of less than $10,000 a year, and our prosecuting officer receives $15,000 a year as salary alone, and is allowed beside, three assistants at salaries of $5,000 each, with numerous clerks at reduced rates. Is it that our magistrates and prosecuting officers are ignorant of their duties? This cannot be the case, for nearly all of them are men who have held their offices for years, and who must, from the necessity which grows out of experience, have learned the ways and plans and character of the depraved and vicious, and probably they themselves would resent with indignation any imputation of ignorance. Is it that they are not upheld by the respectable portion of the community? That certainly cannot be the reason, for those who are courageous enough, in these disordered times, to express themselves aloud, vehemently protest against the present condition of things, and those who are not so courageous, secretly pray for a change.

If then we have adequate laws and intelligent and well-paid magistrates and prosecuting officers, who would be upheld by the community in the proper discharge of their duties, why are we not properly protected? This question can be answered only in one way—they lack either courage or will—and without either of these they are utterly unfit to fill their positions. Let me illustrate my meaning by examples. There are at this time in the Tombs, if not very recently admitted to bail, more than a dozen persons charged with murder, who have been there for months without trial, one particularly, who in June or July last, shot to death one of the most efficient officers of the Police force, after repeatedly threatening to take his life, and subsequently boasting that he had done so.

Again. In this city are men who are at present under indictment in this county for murder and other offences of the highest character, who, though nominally under bail, walk our streets with more security from punishment than you or I.

In this city, and perfectly well known to the Magistrates, are families of thieves and desperadoes who have been indicted over and over again, but who never receive punishment; and there are houses, even hotels, alike well known to the authorities, which are as much the public resort of thieves and villains of all kinds, as are the St. Nicholas or the Fifth-avenue Hotels the stopping places of respectable people. And there are wards in this City so controlled by thieves and desperadoes that they can cast the elections which way they like, and it being perfectly immaterial to them, except as it affects themselves, they do cast them for whichever party can insure them the most immunity and protection.

True, there are many sneak thieves, and shop-lifters, and poor prostitutes, and some burglars who have failed to take the proper precautions against surprises, who are monthly sent to the Penitentiary and the State Prison; but there are no hangings, and seldom a desperado of note and never one of political prominence who finds his way to our public institutions.

No one can truthfully deny that I have fairly stated the position of affairs in this City, or that I have not rather underrated than overdrawn the sad picture of our condition. To the community at large, who have hitherto been too indolent and careless to notice the evils as they have increased about them, these statements may seem exaggerated, but in the mind of the man acquainted with public life, or conversant at all with Metropolitan jobs and plans, they will find an immediate response.

Now then, what effect does this state of things have upon the vicious and depraved? Does it not make them more bold in acts of villainy? Do they not by immunity from punishment grow in crime, and is it not fair to presume that under such encouragement the petty thief becomes the hardened robber, and the bar-room broiler the midnight assassin? When they learn that the surest protection to them for their crimes is to be efficient at the polls, is it strange that they congregate and overrule and overawe respectable citizens, and that they should estimate their own value and the amount of protection due to them by the number of votes they can control or cast?

Is it then very strange that an old man should be assaulted in the early morning, in a quiet street, by one of these persons, who with probably no motive, at first, other than robbery, at last, to escape detection and arrest, plunged his knife into him? This case differs but little from hundreds of others which barely secure a passing notice, and yet witness the apparent interest which is manifested! And why is this? It is not that Mr. Rogers was one of our most prominent and wealthy citizens. While acknowledging his respectability and high-toned character as a man, he was not prominent. This is what caused the interest in this case. On the principle that a guilty person needs no accuser, the authorities felt that the eye of the public was becoming centred upon them. They felt that they must arouse, and at least manifest some interest in this case. Much as such things are to be regretted, meetings have been held in this City, of late, to consider the proper steps to be taken to produce a change, and the necessity for vigilance committees has been freely discussed. The authorities have felt the public pulse, and it is to be hoped have gained wisdom through this old man's death.

Now then let me ask, whether the murder of Mr. Rogers, as well as the thousands of other crimes committed yearly in our City, is not directly traceable to either the want of will or want of courage on the part of those upon whom we have conferred honors and powers? Occupying now the offices most prominent in the City for remedying the evils we complain of are two gentlemen—one recently elected City Judge, and the other appointed to fill the office he now holds. They bring with them to their positions records of past efficiency and respectability. They are both gentlemen, who understood well the deplorable condition of affairs in this City, and as I sincerely believe, are both desirous of affording proper protection to life and property. Their relative positions are such that they can work effectively and in harmony. Let us hope and pray that they will realize the fact that for years there has been no such public awakening as at present, and that they will trust their future prospects and ambitious aspirations to the respectable inhabitants of this county, and earn as they easily can, by following the dictates of their own consciences, the good wishes and votes of that class of the community.

Let me add a word in reference to our Police. Is it right that so much blame should be cast upon this body, because the murder of Mr. Rogers occurred while no policeman was near—or, to make the proposition broader, is it fair to be continually decrying their efficiency because so many crimes are committed in the City when they are not present or within call?

It appears to me, that while as in all large bodies of men, there are some who are useless and even depraved, yet as a whole they are well organized and efficient, and for the pay they receive, remarkably so. The inefficiency of the Police, if it can be so called, arises from the fact that the force is not one-half large enough. In most of the wards a policeman cannot, with proper regard to the duties imposed upon him, pass any given point upon his beat more than once in a half hour; and such being the case, when it is presumed that thieves, burglars and assassins avail themselves of such knowledge, how can it be expected they should be on the alert in every instance?

One word more in regard to the manner in which the murderer of Mr. Rogers is being traced, and I have done. From the day of the homicide until the present time, the murderer has been communicated with and informed, by the authorities through the daily papers, of what clues they have, what objects they wish to obtain, what officers are in search for him, what light they have received, how near or how far they are away from his hiding spot, and whether they are sanguine of success or depressed in spirits.

Then, we have a large reward offered for the apprehension of a particular man, and the whole community stand anxiously waiting his arrest—assured that upon his arrest depends the unraveling of the mystery. Detectives are sent in all directions, who are always very near him, but never down upon him. A very diminutive individual walks quietly into the Station-house and informs the Sergeant on duty that he is the man wanted, that he has just seen the notice, and that he can prove he was at home at the time of the murder, and has not been away from his house for more than two or three hours at a time for several weeks. The detectives are deprived of their anticipated reward—the small man becomes an elephant on their hands, and all that is wanted to cap that farce is his demand for the reward to which he is entitled, and which cannot be refused with honor by our Chief Magistrate. Then comes another still larger reward and immunity from punishment offered for testimony against some one and anybody, which, if accepted by any one, must be accepted by a villain, who is as fairly entitled to punishment as the man who actually struck the blows. Does any one doubt but that the cross-examination of such a man by an astute lawyer, would of itself cast such a doubt upon the minds of a jury that they would acquit? One would almost imagine from the course of this so-called investigation that the very best efforts were being used to prevent the murderer of Mr. Rogers from being punished.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869. A CITIZEN.

The Whisky Frauds—How they are Committed—Defects of the Law.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Whisky" has done well to lay before your readers an account of the working of the new law relative to distilled spirits. The country has been awfully deceived in relation to the supposed success of an event devoutly to be desired, namely, the faithful enforcement by Government officials of the law for the collection of the tax on distilled spirits. For I assume, that without the connivance of Government officials the law as it now is, cannot be violated to any great extent by distillers. The principal means of fraud exist with compounders of spirits, who are invariably to be found in close proximity to distilleries. Under the law, as it existed prior to July, 1868, the Government found many large rectifying houses adjoining distilleries, and whisky was piped or otherwise removed from distilleries to adjoining rectifying houses, without payment of tax, when, of course, it was immediately branded "Rectified," and sent into the market as legitimately tax-paid whisky, and usually sold for much less than the same whisky could be made for, tax paid. These facts were pretty well exposed in the recent trial of Dr. Blaisdell and Eckel. Now, to a great extent, the same frauds are committed at the present time, the only difference being that compounding houses have taken the place of rectifying houses; the only difference being simply the term applied to the establishment. The compounding houses answer the purpose of the distiller quite as well as the rectifying house formerly did. Whisky is now transferred to the compounder, (who is usually a partner of the distiller,) next door to the distillery, without payment of tax, and then stamped by a Government gauger as "tax paid," and at once put upon the market and sold on 'Change, at from two to five cents per gallon less than regularly distillery-stamped whisky, and at much less than whisky can be brought to this market from Chicago. If there were not immense frauds committed in this City and Brooklyn would this state of affairs exist? Every one who chooses to think of the matter a moment, must admit that so long as whisky is selling in our City at about the price of the same article in Chicago, there must be a screw loose somewhere, and I will tell you why. Corn is worth in Chicago 50 cents per bushel; the same corn sells here at 90 cents per bushel. Rye in Chicago is worth $1 19 per bushel; here, $1 47. Barrels are also cheaper in Chicago. Besides, the distilleries in the West are generally larger than those in the City, consequently can be run more cheaply. In view of these facts, how is it possible to make whisky in New-York and pay the tax, and sell at Chicago prices?

Your correspondent, "Whisky," observes at the conclusion of his remarks that the great whisky frauds have been transferred from the East to the West. I don't know how he arrives at this conclusion. In this City whisky, regularly stamped at the distillery, sells higher than whisky stamped by a compounder. In Ohio and Illinois just the opposite facts exist, and I claim this to be a strong argument to prove that there is more illicit whisky made here than in the West. Whisky, when compounded, is supposed to be improved in quality in some way—at all events, it must have gone through some manipulation to change after leaving the distillery, and this change costs of necessity add to the cost of the whisky, as it must be re-gauged and a compounder's stamp must be obtained; besides this expense, which would be, say 1 cent per gallon, the compounder has to pay to the Government a tax of 1 per cent. on his sales, which nearly equals 1 cent more per gallon; and yet whisky so compounded can at all times be bought on 'Change at from 2 to 5 cents per gallon less than whisky direct from a distillery, although I have shown that it actually costs the compounder 2 cents per gallon after he buys it from the distiller.

Your correspondent, "Whisky," states that most of the distilleries here have stopped running, and that cheap whisky from Ohio and Illinois controls this market. I grant him most of the distilleries in this City and Brooklyn are not running. Three extensive distilleries are in operation in the upper part of the City, and two in Brooklyn, besides several smaller ones. These distilleries make probably 300 or 400 barrels per day, and then whisky can be bought at 94 and 96 cents per gallon, whereas Ohio and Illinois is quoted at $1 and $1 02 per gallon, and was sold at the latter price yesterday. In Cincinnati whisky is worth 98 cents per gallon; in Chicago 98 cents per gallon. It is a well-known fact that Western whisky always commands a higher price than whisky made in this City. The better class of dealers prefer Western whisky, even at an advance of 5 cents per gallon, over City whisky, for the reason that they believe it to be regularly tax-paid, and know that made here is not tax-paid, in most cases. Let Congress pass a bill placing compounding-houses on the same footing with rectifiers, and we will see less illicit whisky flooding our market, to the prejudice of Western distillers who comply with the law.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

THEATRICAL.

Various Notes of Various Places, Plays and Players.

The Sunday concerts are in flourishing order again. Two are announced for this evening. Mr. Theodore Thomas is to give his popular orchestral concert, now looked forward to each week as a pleasant source of entertainment, by the frequenters of Steinway Hall. The other entertainment will take place at Irving Hall, and will be given by the Mendelssohn Orchestral Union.

Mr. Brougham has had almost as much as he could do, for the past few nights, to answer the demands of his audiences for speeches—which he has satisfied with a number of those mercurial and embarrassed addresses so familiar to those who are acquainted with J. B. Nevertheless the busy J. B. has found time also to work the mine of local popularities for new matters with which to improve his "Review for 1868"—and next week these new gems are to be set in the burlesque. They comprise: "A Velocipede Song"—which Miss Effie Germon will sing, and a New-York can-can, and a touch of the madrigal mania, &c.—or, as the happy author calls them—Ravingmadrigals, Velocipedementis, Upinabaloonatics, Cancanniballistics, Humptydumptyidiotics, &c.

The Worrell Sisters have departed from their New-York Theatre, and during the next four weeks will offer their peculiar charms for the admiration of Pittsburg and Chicago. Mr. McKean Buchanan and his daughter Virginia are to occupy the New-York Theatre until their return, and on Monday will produce a drama by Henry Morford, Esq., entitled "The Plebeian Daughter."

The Waverly Theatre is the name which is to be borne by the establishment recently occupied by Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, when the Elise Holt burlesque troupe occupy the place, Feb. 15.

By the end of next month New-York theatricals will present a curious spectacle to outside barbarians; the two extremes of drama will wholly occupy the local stage, and those who would enjoy anything else must emigrate. A brief recapitulation, only, is necessary to show the correctness of this estimate: Shakespeare, for instance, will reign at Wallack's, at Booth's, and at Pike's Opera House. Burlesque and pantomime, it is certain, will hold on at Niblo's, at Wood's Museum, at the Olympic, at the New-York, at the new Waverly, at the Theatre Comique and at the Bowery. Melodrama may find a foothold at the Broadway, but that is all.

The highest receipts taken in any one theatre, in a single month, during the past year, is reported by Niblo's Garden. In the month of February, 1868, the first month of "The White Fawn," $49,755 were taken in. This is the largest amount of money ever taken by a theatre in New-York, we believe, for any one month. It was $15,000 more than the total receipts reported by the Academy of Music for the entire year of 1868.

The gross receipts of the three principal theatres in Philadelphia last year were as follows: Arch, $142,195; Walnut, $163,249; Chestnut, $101,434; total, $406,878.

To continue the statistical account, it is reported that Buffalo paid last year $98,570 to the drama; but there were no theatrical entertainments in Buffalo in May and July.

The gross receipts of the Boston places of amusement for the month of December were: Howard Athenæum, $15,480; Selwyn's, $16,970; Museum, $13,812; Opera House, $8,835.

The Bryants are doing an amusing version of "Jack Sheppard" this week. Nothing will bring this odious idol of the Bowery Boy into disrepute so quickly as ridicule, and Dan Bryant and Nelse Seymour burlesque the peculating hero and his pal *Blueskin* most ludicrously. Their "Gendarme" burlesque is the best act they have given since "Captain Jinks."

A smart little fellow called Master Jerry is jigging himself into popularity at the San Francisco Minstrels. The performances still include, too, the amusing negro farce of "Bone Squash," in which the four inseparables, Birch, Bernard, Wambold and Backus, enliven the scene.

In the rush and flurry of next week's theatrical excitements many things may be forgotten—but not the production of Brough's "Field of the Cloth of Gold" at Wood's Museum, and the reappearance in burlesque of Mr. and Mrs. Florence, who have too long abandoned that sphere of peculiar success to them. Mr. Florence, it is hinted, by the way, contemplates an early retirement from the stage, and in anticipation of such an event he has become a member of the copper house of Messrs. Jones, Toomer & Co., on South-street. Mr. Florence's decided business tact, which he has often coupled with his acknowledged dramatic ability, peculiarly qualifies him for his new position of a merchant.

The Theatre Comique, which was destroyed by fire a few months ago, has been rebuilt and richly refurnished by Messrs. White & Spencer for Mr. Lingard, whose Protean performances and unique mimicry lifted the old theatre to the topmost wave of popularity. The new house will be opened to-morrow evening with a change of Mr. Lingard's peculiar personal entertainment and a new burlesque entitled "Pluto," in which quite a bevy of golden-haired beauties freshly arrived from England are to appear, led off by that very busy little beauty, Miss Alice Dunning.

Some idea may be formed of the immensity of space in the Tammany Theatre from the fact that nearly 8,000 tickets were taken at the doors there on Saturday last, for the matinée and evening performance together. It is stated, by the way, that one of the Victorelli brothers, who are now doing some intrepid gymnastic acts there, is the husband of Mme. Rose Bell, of the French Theatre.

Mme. Parepa-Rosa is still suffering from an accident she received in Baltimore, and Miss Adelaide Phillips has had to supply her place on the programme in Chicago, where the former was advertised for a concert.

Shakespeare is looking up South and West. "Twelfth Night" made a hit at the Arch, in Philadelphia, and "Henry VIII." is an attraction in Cincinnati, with Mrs. Landers as Queen Catherine. In Chicago, Mrs. Scott-Siddons is entertaining the people with a revival of "As You Like It."

Miss Kate Reignolds has brought with her from England a new play by Miss Braddon, entitled "The Shadow of a Crime."

Forrest has drawn poorly in the New-England towns because (*fact!*) the people hesitate to believe that it is the great original Forrest who is advertised to appear before them. One sight, however, convinces them.

Annie Deland is playing in Charleston, S. C. Mme. Scheller recently appeared in Brougham's "Lottery of Life" at the Salt Lake Theatre. Watkins and his wife are giving "A Night in Fairyland" down South. Gottschalk is making fame in Brazil as leader of an orchestra 300 strong. Camille Urso is going to California.

Quinn, the old circus manager, who died recently, has left $300,000, (all in money, in bank—he despised stock and real estate,) every dollar of which he accumulated within the last ten years. This pleasant sum is bequeathed to a brother, who makes hats in Bethel, Conn., and about a dozen nieces and nephews.

The Drama in Foreign Parts.

Miss Celia Logan is to travel (as a "Star") through the English Provinces under the management of [illegible].

The pantomime at one of the Berlin theatres is entitled [illegible].

The *Court Journal* states that Herr Formes, the famous basso, who has so long been familiar to the English public in operas and oratorios, is about to abandon opera and oratorio for the stage, pure and simple—that is to say, he intends to give up singing for elocution. He makes his first appearance in Liverpool in the character of Shylock, at the Theatre Royal, on the 20th March next.

The foreign residents of Shanghae, China, have a theatre, in which a company of actors from their own "set" amuse the rest by producing plays of considerable magnitude. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," "Black Eyed Susan," (burlesque,) and "Under the Gaslight," have been played by them. The female characters are personated by men. A friend writing of these performances says:

"The male leading lady of the Shanghae dramatic corps has great powers of imitating the female walk, voice and gait; and this same actor actually brought tears into his audience's eyes by his superb impersonation of the heroine of 'Plot and Passion.' Dramatic corps are dotted all over China from Shanghae to Canton; while in Hong Kong and the Straits Settlement more than ordinary successful companies exist. Yokohama, in Japan, has also an excellent little temple for the Thespians, which, though still young, is on the high road to eminence."

BRIEF NOTES.

It is stated that the coal miners who have been on a strike for some time past on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, have resumed work at the old rates, four cents per bushel. They demanded five cents.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, proposing to commit the cleaning of the streets of Philadelphia to a commission to be appointed by the Legislature. The Philadelphia *Press* urges that a portion of this commission, at least, be appointed by the Courts.

Three attempts have been made within a year to shoot Mr. Samuel Temple, a miller, near Trenton, N. J.—wherefore and by whom he cannot imagine.

A female notary public has just been re-appointed by the Michigan Senate, after enjoying the privileges of the office for four years.

The grand annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association of the Northwest was held in Chicago, on Thursday evening. Lieut.-Gov. Bross, of Illinois, presided. Letters from President Hopkins and Gen. Garfield were read.

Some evil-minded persons who wished to break up a social party in Graniteville, S. C., shot the musician as the shortest way to accomplish their purpose.

A Boston paper reports that prominent members of the Anti-Slavery Society say it will disband if Boutwell's reconstruction measures, now before Congress, are adopted.

Friday was the anniversary of the birthday of Tom Paine. It is not so much regarded now as it was a few years ago.

The spikes were drawn from the rails of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, for a distance of a hundred yards, a few nights ago, but the outrage was discovered in time to prevent a horrible accident.

A boy in Michigan recently had his leg amputated, and a few days afterward said that the great toe of the amputated limb was cramped, and that it pained him, and insisted that his father should disinter the amputated limb and straighten the toe. To quiet him his wishes were complied with, and he said he was relieved from the pain.

New-Hampshire received on Friday $22,000, the last of its war claims against the General Government.

The Seneca Indians at Tonawanda commenced their annual New Year's festival Wednesday. They danced the "White Dog Dance," in full costume, with battle-drums, whoops, &c., on Thursday.

Hon. James Buffinton distinguished himself at a fair in Fall River, Mass., on Friday night, by guessing within an ounce the correct weight of a turkey.

The Mansfield (Ohio) *Herald* and the Columbus *Journal* urge the renomination of Gov. Hayes.

The newspapers make strange work with the name of Gen. John Bedel, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire. We have seen it printed Bedell, Beadel, Bebell, and Bedd.

An eighteen years' courtship was terminated by a happy marriage in Worcester, Mass., last week.

A. H. Byington, of Norwalk, is named as a candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Fourth District of Connecticut.

The Springfield (Mass.) Chess Club, having vanquished Boston, has challenged New-York to a match by telegraph.

An Iowa paper says Chauncey Bailey had but just fled from a shameless [illegible] in that State when he killed his wife's paramour in Napierville, Ill.

The prohibition people have triumphed in their contest with the proprietors of the Falmouth Hotel in Portland, Me., and have compelled them to close their bar.

The *Harriet Lane*, which was captured by the rebels at Galveston, Texas, during the war, is now at Boston. She has been fitted up as a bark.

Members of the Booth family are in chase of a large estate in England, and held meetings last week in New-Haven and Springfield, to see what they can do to establish their claims.

Gen. Sanborn thinks that four years of civilized diet will either civilize or kill any Indian, and he urges civilization.

Resolutions have passed both Houses of the Florida Legislature appointing Commissioners to Alabama, and ordering a vote in West Florida on the proposed annexation of that portion of the State to Alabama.

The Republicans of the Wisconsin Legislature have requested Judge Dixon to become a candidate for reelection as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, and he has acceded.

Gen. James H. Clanton, of Alabama, has written a letter bitterly attacking those Democrats in that State who are willing to accept negro suffrage as an established fact. He says that, as a white man, he thinks God made him the superior of the inferior race known as the African, and far superior to any white man (so-called) who does not claim and assert the superiority of the white race.

It is claimed for a Philadelphia gymnast that he can, after three years' practice, raise himself from the "dead hang" six times in succession, with either arm, holding a fifty pound weight in the other hand.

John H. Pearsall, of Concord, N. H., was unanimously nominated for State Senator by the Democrats, but he has declined in a letter in which he sharply says he was defeated last year by members of his own party.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Wisconsin requiring the Federal Constitution to be taught in the public schools.

Even the New-Orleans *Times* praises negro jurymen. It compliments them on the fact that the lawyers have lamentably failed in their efforts to influence them with what it calls rebellion buncombe.

The City of Saco, Me., after a few years' experience, has asked authority from the Legislature to return to the old town system.

A writer in a paper in Central City, Col., charges a rival print with having put a stop to gambling in that town, with closing the whisky saloons on Sunday, and with divers other things, and he warns the mechanics that if they are not careful, the same influence will reduce their wages.

While we at the East are enacting more stringent laws for the protection of fish, a movement has been commenced in the Illinois Legislature looking to the repeal of the law designed to effect that object.

That must have been a very mad fellow in Worcester, Mass., who, on Wednesday, was heard crying out that his wife was an angel, and was going to fly to heaven on wings, and he was going after her on a velocipede.

A Canadian paper complains that the discussion of the Dog-tax law in the Legislative Assembly cost that country over $5,000.

A call has been issued for a Democratic State convention at Lansing, Mich., March 3, to nominate a Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court and two Regents of the University.

A white man pushed an unoffending negro into the river at Philadelphia, on Friday, for a joke. For it he has been sent to jail, which he thinks no joke.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax has been invited to address the Odd Fellows of Fort Wayne, Ind., at their coming anniversary, in April.

The strike of the Philadelphia carpet weavers proved successful to most of them. With three exceptions, all the shops are paying the prices that the weavers demanded.

Deadly Effect of Indian Arrows.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican, Jan. 23.

Much has been said of the bad policy of the Government in issuing firearms to the Indians, but Gen. Sanborn, in his lecture last week, expressed the opinion that the most deadly weapon which the Indian can use in his mode of warfare is the bow and arrow and the spear. The effective distance to which an arrow can be thrown is about eighty yards, and the speaker said that an expert warrior drawing these flint-headed shafts from his quiver, three at a time, can discharge them so rapidly that he will have the third arrow in the air before the first has reached its destination. At the Phil. Kearney massacre, eighty-two men and officers were killed in less than one hour, and only two of them were slain by bullets. From the traces of burnt powder about the wounds of these two, it was conjectured that after being disabled by arrows, they had shot themselves with their revolvers, to avoid falling alive into the hands of their cruel foes.

The chief Little Bear once said to Gen. Harney, "Give my people guns, pistols and cannons, and we will come out and fight your soldiers openly." The General at once agreed to furnish them with the desired white man's arms, if they would encourage his [illegible], but the wily chief declined the challenge. It is said that the forms of the arrow-heads used by different tribes are different. The Cheyennes cut a small groove along the body of their arrows, from the barb to the feather, so that the weapon may not, by filling the wound it has made, stanch the flow of blood.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The State Election—The Nominations Completed.

The first State election of the year will take place in New-Hampshire on the 9th of March. Both parties have now completed their nominations for State officers and Congressmen, and they are as follows:

Republican.	Democratic.
FOR GOVERNOR.	
Onslow Stearns.	John Bedel.
FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.	
Samuel D. Quarles.	Michael T. Donohoe.
FOR CONGRESSMEN.	
1. Jacob H. Ela.	1. Ellery A. Hibbard.
2. Aaron F. Stevens.	2. Edward W. Harrington.
3. Jacob Benton.	3. Hosea W. Parker.

The Republican candidates for Congress are the present members from the State, all having been renominated.

Rev. George Trask Complains a Little and Tells a Story.

To the Editor of the Springfield Republican:

Now and then we hear of little gibes in your paper at our expense. We do not complain, because they subserve a good end—they promote discussion. Agitation we must have in order to fasten attention on the great evil we battle. You will concede, however, that the gibes should not all be on one side—occasionally we should be permitted to occupy a little space in your columns. It seems that the one hundredth birthday of Mrs. Hannah Pettengill, of Belchertown, was celebrated a few days since, and among the presents on the occasion, says your correspondent, there "was a new style of pipe, to take the place of the old one, which has lasted her a generation; for this good old centenarian smokes, Mr. Trask!" and adds, "the old lady possesses all her faculties." Well, Mr. Editor, we congratulate the worthy old lady and her children that she has lived so long in spite of her pipe. If rightly reported, she is an exception to the general rule. We are sometimes at our wits' end to solve such cases, as they occasionally occur—great longevity and the use of a rank poison.

About fifteen years ago we gave a lecture on the South Shore, in which we aimed to show that, as the common use of tobacco diminished appetite, diminished blood, muscle, health and strength, it must inevitably abridge life, and if so, the habit amounted to suicide in the constructive sense; hence it was a violation of the sixth commandment, which says, "Thou shalt not kill," and hence a sin! As we closed, a clergyman rose and observed, "I believe the argument in this lecture conclusive; I believe that thousands of tobacco users are poisoned to death, and are chargeable with cutting short their lives. But I have a difficult case to solve, and I wish the lecturer to solve it. I knew a man within ten miles of this place, who smoked his pipe to the day of his death; and he lived to be one hundred and four years of age!"

We confess we were puzzled; the question was much to the point, and the audience laughed at our expense. At last we hit upon the Socratic style of argument, and interrogations helped us out of a dilemma, where grave argument had been of little or no avail. "Sir," we inquired, "are you sure the old man lived and smoked till he was a hundred and four?" "Yes," he replied. "How did he look?" "He looked like an Egyptian mummy." "Had he moral sensibilities?" "O, no; he appeared to have no sense of God or religion whatever." "Did he manifest any public spirit? did he like good schools, good roads, good order and the like?" "O, no; no more than a mud-turtle or an oyster." "Had he a family?" "Yes, a large one, and a mean one—altogether too large." "Did he love his family?" "No, I think not." "Did he hate his family?" "No, I think not." "All, in a word, did he love anybody, or hate anybody, dead or alive, in this world or in any world?" "No, I think not." "Well, well, brother, the conclusion of the whole matter is simply this: the old man was dead fifty years ago, only you didn't bury him!" GEO. TRASK.

FITCHBURG, Jan. 25, 1869.

Further Respecting the Reported Case of Trance in Wisconsin.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Jan. 27.

A number of our city physicians went out to Burlington yesterday to investigate the case of a child, which, for twenty days, has been in a trance. The case is pronounced one of the most remarkable that ever came under the notice of the medical faculty. In the report of the affair published in the *Wisconsin* of yesterday, we had not sufficient details to explain the case thoroughly, but are enabled to do so to-day from the lips of persons who have seen the child.

A little daughter, 13 years of age, named Mina, of Christian Rauch, a German farmer, living about one and a half miles from Burlington, Racine County, in this State, had a severe attack of measles and diphtheria. She had nearly recovered from these on the 8th of January, when she called her father to her bedside and told him she was going to sleep, and that she would sleep for a long, long time. She said she would look as though she was dead, but she should not be dead, and she made the father promise that he would not bury her, which promise it may readily be supposed has been faithfully kept. Soon after making the request, the child to all appearances sank quietly and peacefully into her last sleep. By all it was supposed Mina was dead, and the body was enshrouded and placed in a coffin. After the sleep the body showed no signs of death, although the pulse and the heart ceased to perform their pulsations, and no device could show that the respiratory organs were in use. The eyes closed.

In this state Mina has lain now for twenty days without a sign of life and with no sign of death, other than a sinking of the cheeks and eyes, which would be natural with one who had fasted for so long a period.

Three days ago a vein was tapped and blood flowed as naturally as it would in a living person. A blister raised on the flesh precisely as it would on that of one alive. A neighbor of Mr. Rauch told our reporter that he pressed a finger on the hand of the girl. Her flesh was solid, and upon taking away the finger, the spot was white. In a few seconds the color came again, precisely as it would if the flesh of a living person were pressed in the same manner.

Later—The Girl Dead.

From the Wisconsin, Jan. 28.

A well-known physician of our city was a few days ago written for to go to Burlington, but business prevented. Yesterday he telegraphed to ask if he should come and received in reply the simple answer, no, so that there is now no question of the death of little Mina Rauch, whose singular case has attracted so much attention. It is now believed that the girl lay in a trance for at least twelve days before death ensued, and that had she been kept in her bed instead of her coffin, she would have recovered.

An Inquiry—Note from Mr. Parker Pillsbury.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to ask Mr. S. W. Menard to whom allusion is made in your report of the Anti-Slavery meeting held yesterday in Boston, what statement of mine, *written or spoken, public or private*, induced him to say in that meeting that I "would not give the ballot to the negro until the woman had it also?" One or two women I have heard to that effect, but no man, unless a politician, not of our movement; nor do I believe in such a sentiment myself.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.

An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your report of what was said by one of our firm in the meeting of Employing Printers yesterday, is liable to an interpretation which would make him say something far different from what he did. "He had also told them that he considered it a piece of unparalleled impudence for them to dictate to him what he should pay; and he would not recognize it." The word "them" may be construed to mean our workmen themselves, instead of the Printers' "Union," as intended.

When the Committee from our own men waited on us last Monday morning with the new scale, nameless and dateless, but which they said had been adopted by the Printers' "Union," and whose acceptance they demanded as the condition of our men remaining at work, we acknowledged, in the fullest manner, the right of any of our employes to bring up the question of wages with us, and assured them that we always had been and were ready to pay all the market would justify. And we proposed examining the question of the equity of the new scale with our men. This question the Committee refused to entertain, declaring themselves and the men bound by the action of the "Union," whether in accord with their own judgment or not. To this we replied that the question of wages was one that belonged solely to employer and employed; and that it was a piece of unmitigated impudence for any outside body to step in and undertake to adjudicate a question which was none of their business. On the merits of the demand itself we said; first, that each side was entitled to fair consideration and a reasonable amount of time, and that it was unjust for them, without warning, to attempt to spring such a trap on us, as it would be for us without warning to reduce the wages of our employes. And we told them, secondly, that any advance of prices for composition was now simply impossible, as the prices were already so much higher here than in other cities and large towns, that more and more New-York work was being done out of town, and their action would send away all the remainder, except the little fraction that must stay here.

Without the least attempt to break the force of what we thus urged, the Committee and many of our compositors—some of whom had been for years receiving more than the new scale would demand—left us.

There are two or three points in this business that demand the attention not of printers and publishers only, but of all intelligent citizens. Have employers any rights which the employed are bound to respect? Shall business after business be given over to the tender mercies of trades unions, so that neither the employer nor his men can settle their relations as may seem to both sides equitable, but must conform to the decisions of an organization representing not both sides, but neither, and almost certain to be controlled by noisy demagogues, eager to sacrifice for what they take to be their own petty private interests the dictates of fair play and the living of the great body of laboring people, employing or employed? Think of the proposition reported yesterday as having been made to Mr. Wescott from an officer of the "Union;" that the employers also, in connection with the "Union" should adopt a scale of prices to be charged by employers, and in case any employer should take work at less than the agreed scale, the "Union" should call away their men!

More and more of the trades are coming under the yoke of this worse than negro slavery, for this yoke is voluntarily assumed, or under what would be no compulsion for a man. Clergymen, lawyers and doctors are not yet "in," and we may employ members of these professions and pay as may be agreed—to this man $25, and to that $5,000—"according to ability." But the mischief is having almost undisputed sway in all the trades, and, as a natural result, all work is leaving New-York that can. What department of industry that can be carried on away from home is there left in which a New-Yorker with a job of $500 and over cannot save 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. by going away? Unless this state of things is remedied by New-Yorkers, adjusting themselves to the laws of trade, and putting labor back upon its own merits, the evil will become more and more unbearable, and the adjustment denied to reason will come in riot and convulsion.

In this particular case, the prices paid compositors in New-York are already so much greater than in Boston, Albany, Hartford, &c., that the bulk of composition and stereotyping of books, to whose production a little time can be given, published in New-York, goes to printers in other cities. New-York printers used to get from publishers "stock" books to stereotype, on which they could take a little time, and with which they could keep their hands employed in the intervals of more pressing work. This class of work evened an office, and kept the men in more steady employment. This source is dried up; and of course the New-York compositors suffer for want of the work the "Union" has already driven away. This evil they propose to cure by driving away the remainder. Our own experience is, that out of a business in our book composing room the last twenty-seven months of over $100,000, there is no profit left; and we presume our experience does not in this respect differ from that of other large offices. During that time we have perpetually advanced to workmen, and conceded to customers, so that our own margin has long ago disappeared; and we have already to compete with a falling market in other cities, a market with which no New-Yorker, paying the prices of the last two years, can compete. The action demanded by the "Printers' Union" is suicidal; and the employing printers are, in this matter, the true friends of their men—trying to save them from the evil councils of their present leaders. Every tradesman, mechanic, grocer, is really interested in the matter; for the wages these strikers refuse to earn they cannot pay for rent, food, clothing or aught else.

It is hard work to work hard. No combination of employers or of employed can alter that. There is left at last only the old narrow way of thrift—to spend a little less than you earn. If workingmen, instead of hanging on to some miserable combination, through which a mass of men expect to lift themselves by their own waistbands, would try, each for himself, to become the most useful and indispensable workman possible, this whole question would fast enough solve itself for the mass as it always does for the individual. Employers are ready enough to pay increasing wages to men on whose work they can make a profit; and the workman on whom the profit can be made, is perpetually fitting himself to step into the shoes of an employer.

For, after all, each of us belongs to both classes and is constantly changing from one to the other. When we go to our customers we are the employed; and our journeymen, when they leave the office, or even before, become employers. Our interests are really identical.

If the result of this unwarranted movement on the part of the journeymen type-setters shall be to transfer the work from those who spurn it at the present prices to female type-setters, who can so easily acquire at least that amount of expertness possessed by an average "Union" hand, and thereby such a reduction in the cost of type setting accrue as shall call back to New-York the work that naturally belongs here, and put again into circulation among us the money now paid by our publishers to out-of-town printers, great good will ensue, not only to printers, but to New-York business generally. This, we believe, will be the upshot of the matter; and what can be done to this end will be done by

Yours truly, JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN,
Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-street.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1869.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 38 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BLOOMER.—SAMUEL STUYVESANT, infant son of Edward M. and Sarah J. Bloomer, aged 1 month and 4 days.

Funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 96 7th-st., New-York.

BADGLEY.—On Friday evening, Jan. 29, of pneumonia, CORNELIUS BADGLEY, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth, N. J.

CARTER.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, EMILY WILLETS, wife of Henry C. Carter, in the 24th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHIPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 29, JAMES H. CHIPMAN, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 34 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 P. M.

DEAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 30, JOSEPH DEAN, in the 79th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 2, at 11½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HONEYWELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, CHARLES R. HONEYWELL, of the firm of Hutchinson & Honeywell, aged 27 years.

His relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, D. D. T. Marshall, and of his brother-in-law, Charles G. Tefft, are requested to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., from the Church of Divine Paternity, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) corner of 5th-av. and 45th-st. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

HADWICK.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, JAMES HADWICK, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Sunday at 2 P. M., at his late residence, Hempstead, Long Island.

JONES.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 29, Hon. THOMAS JONES, Jr., aged 45 years.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 331 West 48th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LELAND.—On Friday, Jan. 29, ADELAIDE AGUILAR, youngest daughter of Francis and Eutrasia Leland, aged 20 years, 1 month and 14 days.

Funeral from Church of the Ascension on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MILLER.—On Friday, Jan. 29, after a short but severe illness, JOHN MILLER, aged 36 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 161 Prince-st. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

MOTT.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, SARAH MOTT, wife of Samuel C. Mott, aged 40 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 29 Dominick-st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WARREN.—At Paterson, N. J., at 10 o'clock on Friday evening, Jan. 29, 1869, JOSEPH WARREN, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, in Paterson, at 9 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, (Monday,) and from St. John's R. C. Church at 11 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

A choice collection of the Vocal and Piano gems of Offenbach's "Genevieve," "Grand Duchess," "Barbe Bleue," "Belle Helene," &c., neatly bound in book form, correct and elegant. The work has already met with great success, and will be appreciated by all lovers of opera bouffe music. Price in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all music dealers.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. Pembroke Fetridge, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Hand-book of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. Pembroke Fetridge, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

HORACE GREELEY WILL LECTURE at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1869, on "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," for the benefit of disabled sailors and soldiers' widows and orphans. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at Hall and Pond's music store, Broadway; Burnton's, No. 21 4th-av., and at the Hall the night of lecture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
SIXTY MAGNIFICENT WEST SIDE LOTS,
BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PARK
AND
THE GRAND BOULEVARD,
TO CLOSE A COPARTNERSHIP,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3,
BY
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Lying on [illegible] sts.

Particulars of the auctioneers.

A WONDERFUL BOOK!—LET ALL SUFFERING from deafness, blindness, catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, tightness of the chest, cough, spitting or accumulation of phlegm, or any disease itself, send 18 cents to No. 31 Bond-st., New-York, for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of 32 pages, worth hundreds of dollars to the sick, and also to inquiring minds.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, 14TH-ST., opposite Academy of Music—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M., 2½ P. M. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, will preach at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS. Also, preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 21 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st.—The Pastor, Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M. will give the fourth of his afternoon lectures on "Family Relationships." Subject—*The Bible Law for the Christian Parent.*

RIGHT REV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE will preach, at 7½ P. M., in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner of 8th-av. and 37th-st. This being our third anniversary, all friends who have aided us, and the public generally, are cordially invited.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 3d-av. and 62d-st., J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Money Getting, or Success in Life—Its Religious Aspect and Influence.* Quarterly concert of the Sunday School in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. Dr. RIDGWAY, Pastor of St. Paul's, and in the EVENING by Rev. C. D. FOSS, the Pastor. Seats provided for strangers and visitors. The galleries always free.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE—FREE PREACHING in the large hall on SUNDAY, Jan. 31, by Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, of Boston, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Religion and Common Sense.* Also at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Can you, or can you not?* Seats free. All persons are invited.

REV. GEO. H. McECKRON WILL preach in Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Strangers and all are cordially invited. Seats provided for all who come.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 361 Broome-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock; address by W. O. STODDARD, Esq.; and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 201 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock P. M.; address by G. W. HILLMAN, Esq. Seats free. All are invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The regular, permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th av., Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and every evening next week, except Saturday evening, by Rev. N. B. BALDWIN. The Pastor will administer the ordinance of baptism Sunday evening.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—*The Beauty and Honor of Self-Improvement*—second discourse to young men.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. ALFRED C. ROE, of the Christian Commission. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Dr. SHEDD is to preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

"CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS," large chapel of the University, Washington-square, two squares west of the New-York Hotel. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Special attention to strangers.

REV. JOHN THOMSON WILL DELIVER his second lecture in aid of the Ladies' Charitable Clothing Society in the Fourth Church, on 34th-st., near Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Reminiscences—The Rhine.*

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, SOMerville Hall, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Evening, at 7½. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free. Strangers invited. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.

WILL THE DEAD LIVE AGAIN?—Bishop SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*Resurrection of Life and of Damnation*—John v., 28, 29.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, Jan. 31, in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDFORD-st., Rev. J. DOWLING, D. D., Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. After the evening sermon, the Pastor will administer the Ordinance of Believers' Baptism.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Lexington-av., Rev. J. B. ANNAN, Pastor. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and preaching by the pastor at 7½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, (PROTESTANT Episcopal,) corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNELIUS, will preach morning and evening. Subject in the morning—*Scripture and Tradition.*

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Evening subject—*Satan.* Preaching at 3 P. M. by J. A. BARTLETT.

MRS. S. A. BYRNES WILL GIVE her closing discourses before the Society of Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st. Conference at 2 P. M. Sociable, Friday evening at 8.

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGICAL WORKS.—Their style, purpose and the obstacles to their study. A lecture by Rev. C. GILES, at the Swedenborgian Chapel, 35th-st., east of 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 87th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. BARTHOLOMEW BENJAMIN will preach.

REV. DR. EWER WILL PREACH (D. V.) the fifth sermon in the course, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31. Service commences at 7½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service, MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, will preach.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Mr. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. GEO. PRENTICE, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the afternoon service for deaf mutes.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN THE Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and 3½ in the AFTERNOON. All are invited to attend.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 129TH-st., near 6th-av.—Services SABBATH, Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Conducted by the Newburg "Praying Band," O. B. WHEELOCK leader. Seats free.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be open for Divine service every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS WILL LECTURE in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*California.* Admission 25 cents.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Pastor, Dr. ARMITAGE, will preach on [illegible] SABBATH EVENING, 7½ o'clock. 46th-st., near 5th-av.

BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER OF 31ST-ST. and 11th-av.—Preaching every SABBATH afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 10½ and 2 o'clock. Come one, come all.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th-st.—Rev. THEODORE IRVING, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday Schools at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE RESURRECTION.—REV. J. C. ASHE will lecture on this subject SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock, at Continental Hall, Franklin-av., Greenpoint.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner 52d-st.—Rev. G. C. RURAY will preach SUNDAY. Morning subject—*An Old Story Retold.* Evening—*The Day of Judgment.*

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-AV. and 34th-st., Dr. OSGOOD pastor. [illegible] free seats. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. (Vespers.)

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker. No. 285 5th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 30, 1869.

$10,000 U.S. 5-20s C. '64	105½	200 Adams Ex.	64½
1,000 do.	105½	100 do.	64½
1,000 U.S. 6s C. '81	108½	200 do.	64½
2,000 do.	108½	100 do.	64½
5,000 do.	108½	100 do.	64½
5,000 do.	108½	100 Pac. Mail	132
5,000 U. S. 10-40s C.	104½	100 do.	132
5,000 do.	104½	100 Wells, Fargo Ex.	26½
1,000 Georgia State 6s	82½	100 do.	26½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old	62½	100 do.	26½
1,000 do. new	62½	100 U. S. Ex.	56½
1,000 Virginia 6s	57½	100 do.	56½
1,000 Chi. R. I. & P. 6s	101	100 do.	56½
1,000 Ill. Cen. 8 p. c. l. s.	100	200 Erie	39½
1,000 C. & N. W. sink. fd.	85½	200 do.	39½
1,000 do.	85½	200 do.	39½
1,000 Tol., W. & W. 1st m.	80	100 Mich. Cen.	91½
1,000 do.	80	100 do.	91½
14,000 P., F. W. & C. 6s	40	100 do.	91½
1,000 Clev., Pitts. & Ind.	90	100 do.	91½
1,000 Clev. & Pittsburg 7s	94	100 Chi. & N. W.	37½
1,000 Chi. & Ind. 7s	91	100 do.	37½
1,000 do.	91	100 do.	37½
1,000 Ill. Cen. 7s	90	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	71
2,000 C., A. & I. C. R. 1st	85	100 do.	71
2,000 do.	85	100 do.	71
5,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st	80	100 Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	90½
1,000 do.	80	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80½
1,000 do.	80	100 Ill. C. & S. W.	112
1,000 Ill. C. 1st m.	90	100 do.	112
1,000 Ill. Cen. 8 p. c. l. s.	100	100 do.	112
1,000 Ill. Central Bonds	90	100 Pacific Mail	119½
1,000 Continental Bank	90	100 do.	119½
30 Chem. N. B.	125	100 do.	119½
4 Fourth Nat. Bk.	112	100 Ala. & A. R. R.	67
24 Ocean Bank	78	100 Lake Shore	92½
200 Wash. Gas Co.	36½	100 R. R. Sh. & P.	111
200 Wash. Gas Co.	36½	100 Chi. & R. I.	105½
100 do.	36½	100 do.	105½
100 do.	36½	100 do.	105½
100 do.	36½	100 do.	105½
20 Nat. Mech. Bk. (N. Y. Cit.)	109	100 do.	105½
100 do.	109	100 do.	105½
100 do.	109	100 do.	105½
100 do.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 452 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchange of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

Holders of the coupons on Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 21, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.
[illegible], Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

STOLEN FROM THE OFFICE STAR METAL COMPANY, No. 17 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill., the following Stocks and Bonds: [illegible] ... STAR METAL COMPANY, No. 28 Liberty-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 6, until Feb. 18. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS, OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company (Western division) due 1st February, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.— [illegible] ... By J. M. WEITH & CO., Nos. 15 New-st. and 10 Broadway.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 23 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds will be paid, less Government tax, at the office of the Company.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

JAN. 25, 1869.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 27, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF FIRST MORTgage bonds, Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, and guaranteed by C., C. and I. C. R. R. Co., will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on and after that date, less Government tax.

S. E. SMITH, President.

$10,000 OR $20,000 ADDITIONAL capital wanted with a PARTNER, special or general, in an established mercantile business, safe and reasonably profitable. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 311 Times Office.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Six per cent. bonds, principle and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by

S. SKAATS & BRO., No. 13 Broad-st.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG, No. 43 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Gov. Tax. DEPOSITS made on or before Feb. 1 will commence to draw interest from Feb. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,838,738 53.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. K. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, draw interest from Feb. 1.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.

Six per Cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1866, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 19, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopened 1st February next.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. [illegible] BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per cent., free of Government tax, payable on [illegible].

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 5, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st of February next.

Transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 112 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand.

WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer books are closed.

W. W. FORD, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer book will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES—Great varieties at reduced prices. S. KLABER, marble works, No. 88 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 133 and 135 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. One [illegible]

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West [illegible], near Broadway. Branch No. [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A [illegible] GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN board in a private family in Newark. For terms apply to [illegible], No. 69 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN EIGHTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentleman; family private. Apply at No. 60 Greenwich-st.

NO. 58 EAST 18TH-ST., NEAR IRVING place—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; reference given and required.

NO. 1,316 BROADWAY.—A LARGE AND handsomely furnished front room to let; will accommodate two gentlemen; rent reasonable; also door below 35th-st.

NO. 217 WEST 30TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; references required.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board. Apply to U. C., No. 180 Liberty-st.

NO. 30 WEST 15TH-ST.—A FIRST-CLASS room with board for gentlemen.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $25, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Jan. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 24th, upon the arrival of the British Mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to

CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer leaving Feb. 1 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 1, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FIRST STEAMER FOR

GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

The favorite steamship

TYBEE,

E. A. DELANCY, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca and Brazos without commission.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship

BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 28 North River, on

SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DE SOTO follows........Feb. 13.
RAPIDAN follows........Feb. 20.
VIRGO follows........Feb. 27.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS........Feb. 4.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE........Feb. 11.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE........Feb. 18.

For freight or passage apply to

E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES........NELSON........SATURDAY, Feb. 6
MARIPOSA........KEMBLE........SATURDAY, Feb. 13

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 41 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight received until 4 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamers,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,

Leave Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take trains from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:30 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or can stay undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

[illegible] LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

New-York, Aug. 13, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. H. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE No. 11,088, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent stock, registered in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on the back to E. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid for the return to ANTHONY, PHIPPS & [illegible], No. 51 [illegible].

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE, NINE YEARS old, [illegible] ... to City Hall.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FAMILY HORSE; [illegible] ... No. 19 New Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE, 5 YEARS OLD, 15 hands high; must be sold for want of use; price $[illegible]. Apply at No. 253 West-st.

ONE SECOND-HAND CLOSE COACH, IN good order, one top buggy, and one no top, for sale cheap, at No. [illegible] Spring-st., corner Clarke-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-HORSE THREE-TON truck, in perfect order; price $[illegible]. Apply at Pier No. 7, North River.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY FRANK G. BROWN, NO. 25 Broadway:

83d-st., 150 feet east of 5th-av., 3 lots........$[illegible]
5th-av. and 82d-st., northwest corner, 4 lots........[illegible]
4th-av. and 87th-st., northeast corner, 6 lots........[illegible]

ALSO,

Entire blocks of 42, 48 and 54 lots, just east of the iron bridge in North New-York, on 132d, 134th, 136th, 138th, 139th and 135th sts.

ALSO,

Water fronts located upon the Harlem River, just in front of the above, east of the bridge, in plots to suit.

ALSO,

Plot of 8 acres, on the "Southern Boulevard," (136th-st.,) near the iron bridge.

ALSO,

200 lots in one body at Port Morris.

All the above-mentioned streets at North New-York are graded, curbed, guttered and flagged.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 25X100, IN 87TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Also,

Southwest corner 3d-av. and 52d-st.

Also,

Four-story, English basement, 18x[illegible], 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

At a bargain, six lots in 97th and 98th sts., 3d and 4th avs.

Also,

No. 120 East 58th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., three story, brown stone, 16.8x100.

Apply to office of

JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK,
No. 67 East 13th-st., corner 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD

FOR SALE.

The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 20 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

Apply to G. A. RAPALLO, No. [illegible] Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 408 Cherry-st.

TWO ACRES, ONE BLOCK FROM CENtral Park, on 105th and 106th sts., for sale, in plots of four lots each; elevated sandy ground; sold with building restrictions. Price of plots, $12,000 each. Apply personally or by post to the owner,

HAMLIN BABCOCK, 28th-st. and East River,
or CHARLES H. KETCHEL, Attorney,
No. 115 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 18 and 19.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE attention of parties desiring to purchase a home, is invited to our Spring list of dwellings, in first-class localities, at revised prices.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway and 17th-st.,
Union-square.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE ELEgant furniture, the first-class three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house No. 123 East 71st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. The house is splendidly frescoed, and in excellent condition throughout. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 35 Pine-st.

ELEVENTH-AV. BOULEVARD, NEAR [illegible]—thirty-four choice lots cheap; also large and small parcels on and near 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 11th avs., and Boulevard, 53d to 200th st.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60 and extension, near 5th-av., above 30th-st.; others, $15,000 to $60,000 and upward.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN—THREE LOTS EAST SIDE 6TH-av., Boulevard, between 129th and 130th sts., each 25x75, for $14,000, if sold immediately; $7,000 can remain on mortgage. JOHN S. PIERSON, No. 6 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house in West 36th-st., near 5th-av., 21x50x100; price $45,000, with gas fixtures, carpets, &c.; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERSON, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$11,000, A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, 15x48, with lot 100 feet deep, in East 45th-st., near 3d-av., in first-rate order; terms easy. A. J. PERRY, No. 7 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEvard and 180th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen lots at Tubby Hook. [illegible] ... G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 John-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 81st-st., 225 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD lots for sale by PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

HARLEM.—HOUSE AND FULL LOT FOR sale, two-story, attic and basement, on 117th-st., second house west of 1st-av. Inquire on the premises.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 3D-AV., west side; a good investment; will be sold low and on very easy terms. JOHN S. PIERSON, 6 Pine-st.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPerty, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 529 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!

TO CAPITALISTS.—For investment, 100 per cent. profit can be made on land lying along the Sawmill River Valley, between Yonkers and Dobbs' Ferry; a railroad is already surveyed through the grounds; 200 acres for sale on which are good improvements. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.

Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.

HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 49 and 40 White-st.

A NEW SETTLEMENT ONLY TWO years started, now fully established, farm and fruit lands, water powers and village lots for sale to actual settlers only at $25 per acre. No fever and ague, water soft and pure, only 44 miles from New-York City on railroad.

Papers and maps sent free. Address

R. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, or
Brecksburg, Ocean County, N. J.

See this place before changing your location. The most healthy country known—air cures consumption.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—FOR sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, one of the most complete, convenient and healthy residences near New-York; only forty minutes from Wall-st.; all the modern conveniences, stable and fine garden, with fine view; would not be sold on any account but for the owner going to Europe; terms moderate, payment easy. For particulars, send to Box No. 3,600 New-York City Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 303 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK—at Orange, N. J. (only one hour from the City) containing 8 rooms, with gas, water, range, furnace, &c., entirely new; also, two lots of 2 acres each in the Park for sale. Apply to owner, L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

A FARM OF SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES, at Flushing, Long Island, near depot, 40 minutes from New-York ferries, 8 miles by turnpike; good buildings and good land; will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. JOHN S. PIERSON, No. 6 Pine-st.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 529 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO BOOK-KEEPERS,

CUSTOM-HOUSE CLERKS AND ALL MEN WHO WRITE.

The following numbers of

THE PATRONS' TICKETS,

the second series of

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS,

were drawn at the office of the Company, in presence of a company of stationers, on the 28th inst., and each ticket thus numbered can be exchanged at the office of the Company,

NO. 11 COLLEGE-PLACE,

FOR $100,

on presentation:

No. 1,1[illegible] of the Third Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Fourth Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Fifth Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Sixth Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Seventh Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Eighth Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Ninth Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Tenth Subdivision.

[illegible] the following numbers:

No. [illegible] of the First Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Second Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Third Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Fourth Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Fifth Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Sixth Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Seventh Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Eighth Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Ninth Subdivision.
No. [illegible] of the Tenth Subdivision.

This is all there will be drawn of this class of tickets. The patrons' interest in the Fourth Series is just ten times better. LOOK TO THE FOURTH SERIES.

ANY PERSON HAVING ABOUT EIGHTEEN cases, contents unknown, on storage at No. 36 Front-st., are hereby notified to pay charges on same and remove them, or they will be sold for storage and charges forthwith.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. LA-BLANCHE, THE GREAT UNrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful French charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriages. Residence and office 415 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A TEST—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT INDEpendent business and medical Clairvoyant, has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love, speedy marriages, prosperity in business; reveals all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and names. $25,000 reward for any one who can equal her. No. [illegible] West 28th-st., below [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] THEATRE.

[illegible]... Mr. J. HENRY MAGONIGLE.
Stage Manager........Mr. J. B. BOOTH.
Leader of Orchestra........Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER.

MR.

EDWIN BOOTH

respectfully announces that the Theatre will open on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3,

with SHAKESPEARE'S Tragedy of

ROMEO AND JULIET,

introducing

Miss MARY McVICKER,

As JULIET.

Miss FANNY MORANT,

As THE NURSE.

Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,

As MERCUTIO.

Mr. MARK SMITH,

As FRIAR LAWRENCE.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH,

As ROMEO.

WITH A FULL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.

The Tragedy will be produced in strict accordance with historical propriety in every respect, following closely the text of SHAKESPEARE, and with the following

CAST:

Escalus, Prince of Verona........Mr. Augustus Pitou
Paris, a young nobleman, kinsman to the Prince........Mr. Frederick Monroe
Montague, Capulet, Heads of two houses at variance with each other........Mr. T. J. Hind, Mr. A. W. Fenno
An Old Man, of the Capulet family, Mr. W. C. Drummond
Romeo, son to Montague........Mr. Edwin Booth
Mercutio, kinsman to the Prince and friend of Romeo........Mr. Edwin Adams
Benvolio, nephew to Montague and friend to Romeo........Mr. Chas. Norris
Friar Lawrence, a Franciscan........Mr. Mark Smith
Friar John, of the same Order........Mr. J. P. Deuel
Balthasar, servant to Romeo........Mr. G. A. Ynton
Peter........Mr. Charles Peters
Sampson, Gregory, servants to Capulet........Mr. John Chatterton, Mr. [illegible]
Abraham, servant to Montague........Mr. Henry Hogan
An Apothecary........Mr. [illegible]
First Musician........Mr. [illegible]
Second Musician........Mr. [illegible]
Third Musician........Mr. Chas. Findlay
Page to Paris........Master Wm. Horne
Page to Romeo........Master Eli McCormick
Page to Tybalt........Master Wm. Bateman
Lady Capulet........Miss E. F. Proudfoot
Juliet, daughter to Capulet........Miss Mary McVicker
Nurse to Juliet........Miss Fanny Morant
Kinsfolk of both houses, Maskers, Guards, watchmen and Attendants.

SCENE—VERONA; MANTUA.

New and appropriate music composed expressly for the Tragedy by........Mr. Edward Mollenhauer

The supervision of the building, decorations, and appointments of the Theatre, have been under the control of the following-named gentlemen:

Architects........Messrs. Renwick & Sands
Superintendent of Construction........Mr. John A. Roberston
Mason Work........Mr. Jeremiah T. Smith
Granite Front........Mess. Runels, Clough & Co
Roofing........Messrs. Geo. Fischer & Bro
Plastering........Mr. Cornelius Doyle
Iron Work........Messrs. Geo. R. Jackson, Burnett & Co
Doors and Windows........Messrs. [illegible] & True
Decorations in Fresco, Italian marble, Cement, Mosaic Flooring, and designing of Chandelier........Mr. G. G. Garibaldi
Chairs........Messrs. James L. Jackson & Bro
Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers........Messrs. Mitchell, Vance & Co
Plumbing........Messrs. McKenzie, Olan Ranald & Co
Steam Heating........Messrs. Geo. H. Kitchen & Co
Stage and Machinery........Mr. Smith Tuthill
Scenery........Messrs. William & Hillyard
Costumes........Mr. Thomas Joyce
Furniture and Appointments........Mr. J. P. Deuel
Act Drop........Mr. Russell Smith
Upholstery........Messrs. A. L. Tharo & Co
Wilson's Patent Electric Light, furnished by........Mr. Abram L. Bogart
Gas Department........Mr. Michael Caffrey

Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock.

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

Seats secured six days in advance.

STEINWAY HALL. SUNDAY CONCERT.

THEODORE THOMAS........Director

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

RESERVED SEATS EXTRA TWENTY-FIVE CTS.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, JAN. 31, AT 8,

TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

The following eminent artists will appear:

MISS M. MILLET, pianist, will play

Fantasie (Don Juan)........Thalberg

Herr [illegible], who will sing [illegible]........H. Ravina

Andante, Variations and Finale........Mr. [illegible] ALVES, tenor, who will sing

THEODORE THOMAS' Grand Orchestra will perform

Overture, 2. Scherzo, 3. Finale........Schumann
Grand Finale, third act Don Carlos........Verdi
Overture, Stradella, Nachtgesang........Verdi
Marche Indienne, L'Africaine........Meyerbeer

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

HERR OLE BULL

AND THE

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,

GRAND ORCHESTRA 100,

SATURDAY EVENING,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Second Winter Exhibition, including the annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. DAY and EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. FLEUR DE THE.

FIRST PRODUCTION IN AMERICA of the Grand Opera Bouffe, FLEUR DE THE, on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, 1869.

This work was one of the most brilliant successes of the NEW FRENCH OPERA THEATRE.

No Opera Bouffe has been so well received and demanded in every capital, obtaining everywhere an UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS, and is now the

REIGNING SENSATION

In ALL THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE.

THE VAST AMOUNT OF MONEY, TIME AND LABOR

expended by M. Grau in the production of

FLEUR DE THE

MUST secure for it a reproduction in New-York far surpassing in splendor and brilliancy that of any European Theatre and eclipsing anything hitherto produced.

THE COSTUMES, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS AND MISE EN SCENE, OF A NOVEL AND ORIENTAL CHARACTER,

ARE RICH IN MATERIAL AND ARTISTIC IN DESIGN,

and have been expressly constructed under the direction of the most skillful artists in Paris and New-York.

THE MUSIC OF FLEUR DE THE

is of a new genre, a medium between the extravaganza of opera bouffe and the delineation of opera comique, combining the best features of both schools. It is fresh, original and full of the most charming melodies. In the hands of the eminent artists of the Theatre Francais, assisted by the magnificent chorus and orchestra, it will be rendered in an incomparable manner.

THE LIBRETTO,

by MM. Duru and Chivot, is amusing and witty.

THE MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES

of the RICHEST and MOST COSTLY MATERIALS, designed by MM. [illegible], the celebrated [illegible] of Paris, and manufactured by Mons. Armand and M. [illegible], costumiers of the Theatre Lyrique, Paris, and the Theatre Francais, New-York.

THE ELABORATE AND ARTISTIC SCENERY,

painted expressly for the Theatre Francais by M. Fromont, the celebrated scenic artist of the Theatre Lyrique and the Chatelets, Paris, whose exquisite scenery in "Genevieve de Brabant" formed one of its chief attractions and excited universal admiration, and by M. W. Calyo, of the Theatre Francais, New-York.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT 1.—Franco-Chinese canteen in Pekin, with view of the bay and French man-of-war at anchor. Calyo.

ACT 2.—Grand illuminated Chinese interior. Calyo.

ACT 3.—A grandee's palace and pleasure garden in the Celestial Empire. Richly-decorated pavilion, terraces, exotics, Chinese pagoda, &c., &c.

This scene is of unsurpassed artistic beauty, designed and painted expressly for the Theatre Francais, by M. Fromont, the celebrated scenic artist of Paris.

THE PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS AND THE SPECIAL GRAND ILLUMINATIONS,

rich and recherche beyond description, designed and made in Paris by M. Saqui.

BALLET TROUPE,

under the direction of M. Baptistin.

MLLE. HOWIG SCHLASSGER.

MLLE. MARIE ADRIEN.

Miles. Marianetti, Scheil, Whiting and Wheipley.

CAST.

CESARINE, (a French Vivandiere, wife of Pinsonnet)........ROSE BELL
FLEUR DE THE, (a Chinese Belle, daughter of Tien-Tien)........BIZARELLI
PINSONNET, (Cook of the Corvette La Pintade and Cantiniere to the French army)........CARRIER
TIEN-TIEN, (Mandarin with the Nine Balls, Chief of Police at Pekin)........DUCKERS
KAOLIN, (Captain of the Tigers)........PETIT
CORNILLON, (Boatswain of La Pintade)........CARRIERE
HA-VA-LE-TOU-KEU, (Officer of the Fire-Eaters)........LEFEVRE

MIDSHIPMEN.

Grandsergo—Villers—Gavroche—Rose—Touche a Tout—Briet—Vite le Jolo—Rachel—Vas de Bon Coeur.

French soldiers and sailors, midshipmen, vivandieres, mandarins and ladies, Chinese populace, slaves, &c.

ACT I. THE FRENCH IN PEKIN.

Sailors, Vivandieres, Midshipmen, Chinese, &c.

PAS DE MATELOT BY THE BALLET TROUPE.

ACT II. A MARRIAGE FETE IN CHINA.

Grand Illuminations, Procession, Cortege.

Grand Oriental Ballet Divertissement.

ACT III. THE LAW OF TSING.

French and Chinese; Vive la France; Kan-Kan Franco-Chinese; Grand rondo finale, Cliquot Champagne.

General admission and dress circle seats, $1. Orchestra seats, $1 50. Private boxes, $8 and $10. Proscenium, 4 seats, $8 and $12. Family circle, 50 cents. After 9½, half price.

Seats at theatre, Peters', No. 198, and Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF 1869.

Consisting of

TWENTY NIGHTS

and a

GRAND BAL D'OPERA.

OPENING NIGHT

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK has the pleasure to announce that he has concluded arrangements with Mr. Max Strakosch for the

FAREWELL REPRESENTATION OF

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

previous to her return to Europe.

This will also be the

FAREWELL SEASON OF

MADAME ANNA DE LAGRANGE.

In addition to these renowned Prima Donnas, Mr. Maretzek has again secured the service of

MISS AGATHA STATES,

whose fresh and wonderful voice has proved so attractive and charming wherever she has appeared.

Prominent among the members of the Company will be found the following known artists and popular favorites:

[illegible]

THE REPERTOIRE

will include most of the best standard works.

IMPORTANT REVIVALS

will also take place.

Prominent among the Revivals will be

MEYERBEER'S CELEBRATED ROMANTIC OPERA

of

LE PROPHETE,

which will be brought out with

ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS.

BELISARIO,

by Donizetti, and others which will be brought out in the most sumptuous and conscientious manner.

NOTICE.

Subscribers and the public at large are respectfully informed that there will be but

THREE REGULAR OPERA NIGHTS AND A MATINEE EACH WEEK.

These Opera Nights being each

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.

Subscribers for the entire season will be entitled to admission tickets to the

BAL D'OPERA,

which will take place on

EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1869.

Prices of subscription for the entire season of twenty nights and the Bal D'Opera:

Boxes containing four, with eighty admissions, according to location, from $[illegible] to $[illegible].

Choice Seats in parquette and dress circle with twenty admissions, $[illegible].

Box office at the Academy of Music will open for season subscription on

MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1869,

and subscription books will remain open until SATURDAY, Feb. 6, when the sale for single nights will begin at the regular ticket offices.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

TWO PERFORMANCES IN THEATRE DAILY.

Afternoon at 2, Evening at 8 o'clock.

The Management, in announcing the following

UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS,

have full assurance of a continuance of that patronage always extended to first-class merit by the public of New-York, and heretofore so liberally bestowed on this establishment.

Special engagement with those talented and popular artists,

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

First appearance in America of the beautiful and accomplished London actress,

MISS ROSE MASSEY,

and engagement of the unequaled Premier Danseuse,

MLLE. G. MORLACCHI

and her Ballet troupe, all appearing every evening and at Saturday Matinee in the

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,

and presenting the full dramatic company to be preceded every evening by the MORLACCHI TROUPE, who will also appear at Wednesday Matinee in the Asiatic Ballet of L'ALMEE. Other afternoons, at 2 o'clock, DRAMA AND FARCE by the company, admission to which is as follows:

Dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; orchestra and balcony chairs, 25 cents extra, which includes

ALL THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM.

To be seen at all hours.

PURIM BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Thursday, Feb. 25.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, FROM the country, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 Carmine-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, in a small family [illegible] ... No. [illegible] Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 189 [illegible] ... 2d and 3d.

COOKS, WAITRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, nurses and all first-class help at one minute's notice; girls found situations immediately. [illegible] ... KNICKERBOCKER EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married man in a private family; is highly recommended from families he has lived with, and willing to make himself useful. Address or call, for two days, at No. [illegible].

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION for copying or writing of any kind, where a good penman is required; good references. Address G., Box No. 183 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, A RAPID penman, correct in figures, and acquainted with making invoices in wholesale dry goods business. Applicants will reply in their own handwriting stating salary expected. M. W. [illegible] & CO., Post-Office Box No. [illegible].

TO FLORISTS AND GARDENERS.—Wanted, a reliable man acquainted with the business, to take charge of a store for the sale of Flowers and Plants. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 39, 40 and 41 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

GREENE-ST. STORES TO LEASE.—The new first-class five-story and basement double store, Dorchester stone fronts, erected on lots Nos. 41 and 43 Greene-st., and adjoining the extensive publishing-house of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., is now nearly completed and ready for renting. Parties desiring to locate on the line of the great business improvements, will please apply to H. T. HOWARD, No. 34 Greene-st.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME-st.—Three first floors, 25 feet front by 100 feet deep; all can be made to communicate, and will be let about 1st February; the best location in New-York for the clothing business or business of that kind. Address at once Box No. 3,684 Post Office, or H. BLUNT, No. 400 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, whole or part of 30 vacant lots on 12th and 13th sts., with bulkhead and water-front on North River; 13th-st. is graded and curbed, with a pier at 1 of recently rebuilt. Apply to W. R. WEBB, No. 210 Lewis-st., or No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE "STEWART HOUSE," NO. 473 Broadway; possession can be given first of March; one of the best locations in the City of New-York for a restaurant and lodging-house; has about 40 rooms. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 400 Broadway, or P. O. Box No. 3,684.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, 60x25, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 42x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER STORES on Fulton-st., Brooklyn; an excellent stand for the trimming and fancy goods business; possession immediately. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

ART GALLERY, &C., TO LEASE.—THE upper part of Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., 100 feet frontage; gallery 50x75.

JOHN S. KELSO, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Beekman and Front sts.; size, 25x125; improvements will be made to suit. Apply to WM. & R. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF the new stone building No. 213 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip; elegant and spacious lofts. Apply as above.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE MANSION HOUSE, LATE DR. Valentine Mott's, between Bloomingdale road and Boulevard, completely renovated; particularly adapted for a hotel or road house, also frame building adjoining.

ALSO,

No. 24 Bleecker-st., near Broadway; three-story, 25x60; will be altered for business purposes, if desired.

ALSO,

Four-story brown-stone house, 48th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; all the above with immediate possession.

ALSO,

Four-story brown-stone house, 25x60, 6th-av., near 51st-st., on a three years' lease, furnished or unfurnished.

ALSO,

A two-story brick house, 60th-st., near 10th-av.; very desirable and rent low. ALSO,

No. [illegible] ... JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 67 East 13th-st., corner 4th-av.

TO LEASE—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, furnished; eminently first-class in every respect; splendid new house, 25 feet front; stable and brick stable and 15 lots of ground on Broadway, 155th and 156th sts.; river view. Apply to JOHN BROWER, No. 3 Coenties-slip.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR SIX, TWELVE or eighteen months, a large and desirable house at Fort Washington, with about nine acres of land, green-house, grapery, gardener's cottage, and other outbuildings; gas and water throughout; terms moderate, &c.; apply to MORWOOD & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY AND BASEment of house No. 201 Bleecker-st. Apply to D. HOWELL, No. 107 Spring-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR DR. CUYler's Church, on the hill, a beautiful four-story house and lot, with French roof, containing all modern improvements and built by day's work in the best manner, of Gothic design, with fine dining-room on the parlor floor; has just been repaired and decorated in elegant style, at an expense of nearly $4,000, and is in perfect order; the location is unsurpassed, and street paved with Belgian pavement; possession on or before the 1st of May; terms liberal. For permits and full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BROWNstone front, high basement dwelling, No. 3 Bedford-st., Brooklyn, 20x45, with extension 18x18, lot 25x100. Excellent order, with all modern improvements, with conveniences not usually found. The extension was originally adapted for a physician's or dentist's office. For sale with or without furniture. For terms and permits to inspect, apply to the owner, B. R. DURKEE, No. 133 Water-st., corner Pine, New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—A complete three-story brown-stone front, with all improvements; also a three-story Philadelphia brick, with immediate possession, situated in Hall-st., near Green-av., being central to four lines of cars; will be sold a bargain by application to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 30 Fulton-av., from 10 to 11 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WILMERDING & WORCESTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHAS. H. WILMERDING.
FRANKLIN B. WORCESTER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated SAMUEL A. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

PERSONAL.

T. B.—HOW I HAVE MISSED YOU THIS WINter, you can never know; you must be careful about messages to me; I am unchanged and unchangeable.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRENCH OPERA.

J. GRAU........Manager

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,

BARBE BLEUE.

MLLE. TOSTEE in her great part of BOULOTTE.

Sale of reserved seats commences MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, at the Box Office.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

(FORMERLY PIKE'S.)

JAMES FISK, Jr........Proprietor

FRENCH OPERA.

ADOLPH BIRGFELD........Manager

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 2,

GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

in aid of the

LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

universally acknowledged to be one of the

MOST DESERVING CHARITIES

of New-York City.

LA PERICHOLE,

Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by J. Offenbach, produced with a completeness of mise en scene unparalleled in Opera Bouffe.

IRMA, the Queen of Song........LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor........PIQUILLO

Seats can now be secured at the Box Office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT........DIRECTOR.

MATINEES AT 2½,

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE GREATEST SENSATION OF THE SEASON!

THE MOST MARKED SUCCESS OF THE AMUSEMENT WORLD!

THE MOST SUPERB EXHIBITION OF MANLY STRENGTH, DAUNTLESS DARING, AND PERFECT PHYSICAL CULTURE ever presented to the American public!

UTTERLY UNPRECEDENTED AND UNEQUALED ATHLETIC ACHIEVEMENTS!

A PERFORMANCE ENTIRELY NEW, THRILLING BEYOND DESCRIPTION,

and which is acknowledged to be, without question,

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST ASTOUNDING EXPOSITION OF INTREPIDITY AND GYMNASTIC SKILL EVER SEEN IN AMERICA!

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,

and also at the

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,

the world-renowned Spanish Aerialists,

THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,

who, coming to this country accredited as

THE GREATEST GYMNASTS OF EUROPE,

have by their almost superhuman feats vastly

OVERLEAPED PUBLIC EXPECTATION,

and rendered themselves at once

THE SENSATION OF THE DAY,

and without doubt

THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION

to the admirers of athletic prowess ever introduced to the public of New-York, will appear in their

STARTLING ORIGINAL PERFORMANCE,

THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,

attempted by no other gymnasts in any age or any country, which has been received at each representation by overwhelming audiences with every expression of

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM,

and which has been pronounced by the most competent critics as well as

BY UNIVERSAL ACCLAMATION,

INFINITELY SUPERIOR IN ALL RESPECTS

to any exhibition of gymnastic skill hitherto witnessed on this continent.

A NEW PROGRAMME, OF

HORSEMANSHIP AND ACROBATIC FEATS,

introducing

THE GREAT MELVILLE

AND HIS CHARMING INFANT SON,

together with the entire strength of

THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE,

will add to the attractiveness of an entertainment which for

NOVELTY, VARIETY AND INTEREST

will be found

DECIDEDLY WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

Admission 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

FIFTEENTH SEASON.

The ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $15; extra ladies' tickets, $5.

To be had of the following members:

[illegible]

J. B. KELLER, Cashier German Savings Bank, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st.

E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 43 Pine-st.

F. KUEHNE, No. 21 Broad-st.

F. REIN, Fifth-av. Hotel.

G. SCHIRMER'S music store, No. 701 Broadway.

E. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 440 Broadway.

Boxes to be secured of

HANFT BROS., No. [illegible] Broadway.

E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 43 Pine-st.

GRAND CONCERT AT IRVING HALL
GRAND CONCERT THIS
GRAND CONCERT EVENING.
GRAND CONCERT GRAND
GRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA
GRAND CONCERT AND
GRAND CONCERT BRILLIANT
GRAND CONCERT ARRAY OF
GRAND CONCERT SOLO ARTISTS.
GRAND CONCERT TICKETS 50 CENTS.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.

LECTURE BY DE CORDOVA.

"THE BALL IS UP, OR CENTRAL PARK."

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1869, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of St. Ambrose P. E. Free Church. The Grand Organ will be used upon this occasion. Admission to all parts of the house, 50c. Tickets can be obtained now, at Pond & Co.'s, Nos. 547 and 866 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Hall, the night of the lecture.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK,

12 PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS.

Will be sold at auction

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10,

at 12 o'clock.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av., and 147th and 148th sts.

The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 150 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements will be the handsomest avenue in the world.

It is proposed to extend the 8th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past the property on that avenue.

For diagrams, and further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26, 1869.

The United States steamer COLONEL BUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869. This vessel is a

PROPELLER

of [illegible] tons; length [illegible] feet; breadth [illegible] feet; depth of hold [illegible] feet; draft, light [illegible] feet, loaded [illegible] feet.

She has one direct acting low-pressure Engine (diameter [illegible] inches) of [illegible]-horse power, and one boiler.

The hull is of iron covered with 3½ inch white-oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of $[illegible].

All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for causes deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

The vessel is now lying at the head of Spear's wharf, (foot of Gay-street,) where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
and Brevet Major-General United States Army.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CROSBY, NEW, BROAD, CANAL AND LIBERTY STS. AND MAIDEN-LANE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Christian G. Gunther, deceased:

Broadway, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible], running through to Crosby-st. [illegible] feet front, [illegible] feet deep.

Broad-st., No. [illegible] ... New-st.

Maiden-lane, No. [illegible], through to No. [illegible] Liberty-st.

Canal-st., Nos. [illegible] and [illegible], near Greenwich-st.

For full particulars and books, maps, which are now ready, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. [illegible] Ashland-place, (Perry-st.,) near Greenwich-av.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rich blue and silver figured satin window-curtains, lace window-curtains, pier mirrors, rosewood suite in plush, lounge, easy chairs, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, rich Dresden vases, rosewood suite in green reps, console and marble clock, black walnut and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mahogany wardrobes, black walnut extension dining table, black walnut secretary bookcase, crockery, glassware; also, a Grover & Baker sewing machine; also, a fine assortment of genuine Sheffield plated-ware.

PHILLIP LEVY, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE OF A CHOICE collection of Oil Paintings, by American and European artists, at Artists' Salesroom, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2 and 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—SECOND [illegible]

THOUSANDS NIGHTLY CONSUMED

THE UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS

of the SECOND VOLUME of

HUMPTY DUMPTY,

VOL. 2 ECLIPSING VOL. 1.

NEW SCENERY, NEW TRICKS,
NEW MUSIC, NEW BALLETS,
NEW COSTUMES, NEW CAPACITIES,
BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATION.

HUMPTY DUMPTY........G. L. FOX.

Pantaloon........C. K. FOX
Harlequin........FRANK LACY
Columbine........MLLE. LAUREANT

[illegible] ... MATINEES ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE TAMMANY! THE TAMMANY!

MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS.

IMMENSE CROWDS.

Largest assemblages of people ever hitherto known in THE ANNALS OF AMERICAN AMUSEMENTS.

ALL THE DEPARTMENTS LITERALLY THRONGED.

GRAND THEATRE,

SALON DE CONCERT,

CAFE AMUSANT,

DIVAN BUFFET,

CAFE DES DAMES.

INTENSE DELIGHT AT THE PERFORMANCES OF THE

GREAT RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE.

LITTLE ALL RIGHT,
LITTLE ALL RIGHT,
LITTLE ALL RIGHT,
LITTLE ALL RIGHT,

THE WONDER OF EQUIPOISE AND CONTORTION.

THIS WEEK THE FAMOUS

MYSTERIOUS LADDER OF BAMBOO.

CHANGES OF PROGRAMME.

THE ENTIRE JAPANESE TROUPE WILL APPEAR IN SOME NOVEL AND SURPRISING FEATS.

Monster addition to the other features of the

GREAT TAMMANY PROGRAMME.

THE WONDROUS FIORELLIS

In their GREAT TRIPLE [illegible].

THE GREAT FAVORITES,

MARIE BONFANTI,

MONS. GARLE and MLLE. GARLE,

and the GRAND TAMMANY BALLET CORPS.

MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW

and the comic pantomime company.

THE DASHWOOD SISTERS, ROBERT GREEN, CHARLES PARKER, SHERIDAN AND MACK.

THE JUVENILE CHAUNTERS.

PUNCH AND JUDY, MAGIC TABLEAUX.

PANORAMA OF SCOTLAND, LIGHTNING MUSKET DRILL.

Carr's Grand Allegorical Scene,

THE BIRTH OF THE NEW-YEAR,

a magnificent Scene, illustrative of the peculiarities of the JAPANESE EMPIRE, painted expressly for Prof. Risley's production at

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA HOUSE,

and which escaped the conflagration of that AMUSEMENT TEMPLE, will decorate the stage of

THE GRAND THEATRE TAMMANY

during the performance of the Japanese.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 25 cents extra; reserved orchestra chairs, $1 extra.

MARKED CHANGE IN ALL THE PROGRAMMES ON TUESDAY EVENINGS.

NEW STAGE IN THE SALON DE CONCERT.

THE CELEBRATED TYROLESE SINGERS.

STRONG'S PANORAMA OF WASHINGTON.

OPENING OF THE SALON DE MAGIQUE.

GRAND MATINEE next SATURDAY at 2.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lessee and Manager........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Stage Manager........Jno. Schonberg

SECOND WEEK.

THE TWO NEW PIECES

THOROUGHLY SUCCESSFUL!

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER,

AND

THE DRAMATIC REVIEW,

WITH NEW FEATURES,

NEW SONGS AND NEW SINGERS,

NOVELTIES FOR THE WEEK:

RAVINGMADRIGALIA.

VELOCIPEDEMENTIA.

UPINABALLOONATION.

CANCANSALISTICS.

HUMPTUMPTYVISIONS.

TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY MARSTON.

LEADER OF ORCHESTRA........Mr. M. BOEKHART

Doors open at 6¾. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra chairs, $1 50; balcony chairs, (secured) $1 50; dress circle and parquette, $1; second balcony, (secured,) 75 cents.

Admission, 75 cents; to second circle, 50 cents.

Private boxes, (holding six,) $10 and $12.

SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

FORMERLY PIKE'S.

JAMES FISK, Jr........Proprietor

FRENCH OPERA.

ADOLPH BIRGFELD........Manager

LAST WEEK

of

LA PERICHOLE.

EVERY EVENING

AND

SATURDAY MATINEE,

LA PERICHOLE.

Produced with a completeness of mise en scene unparalleled in Opera Bouffe.

IRMA, the Queen of Song........LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor........PIQUILLO

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 5,

FIRST BENEFIT OF

MONS. AUJAC.

Seats can be secured for every evening and the matinee six days in advance at the box office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1869.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW FURNITURE,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
NEW ARMS AND ARMORS,
NEW EFFECTS
AND
ORIGINAL MUSIC.

WORRELL SISTERS' N. Y. THEATRE.

The		McKEAN				The
The	FEB. 1.	McKEAN	FEB. 1.			The
The		McKEAN				The
The		McKEAN				The
The		AND				The
Plebeian		AND				Plebeian
Plebeian	A New	VIRGINIA	Grand			Plebeian
Plebeian	and	VIRGINIA	and			Plebeian
Plebeian	Exciting	VIRGINIA	Romantic			Plebeian
Plebeian	Sensation.	VIRGINIA	Sensation.			Plebeian
Daughter.		BUCHANAN				Daughter.
Daughter.	FEB. 1.	BUCHANAN	FEB. 1.			Daughter.
Daughter.		BUCHANAN				Daughter.
Daughter.		BUCHANAN				Daughter.

BOWERY THEATRE.

A new spectacular drama, THE ÆTHIOP; or, THE CHILD OF THE DESERT; SKELETON WITNESS; ONE GLASS MORE; GREAT VARIETIES. FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. J. McCLOSKY. Matinee every SATURDAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

First appearance in three years of "the Counselor," MR. NEIL BRYANT.

Eighth and last week of the successful burlesque Opera, ILL-TRUE-BAD-DOER.

UNSWORTH, EUGENE, ST. CLAIR, NELSE SEYMOUR, THE GEND ARMES, GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, The Great Tenor. DAN BRYANT in three of his comic characters. Reserved seats, $1. Parquette, 50c. Gallery, 30c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Grand opening Feb. 3, 1869. Choice seats for sale at Melville's jewelry store, No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st. Orchestra, balcony and dress circle at low rates.

CHARITY BALL TICKETS.—A FEW CAN be had at Messrs. JORDENS & MARTENS', No. 780 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

BOOSEY'S DOLLAR SERIES OF POPUlar Operas, for piano-forte solo, with overture and whole of music; splendidly bound in vermilion and gold, now ready; with paper covers, 50 cents each. Complete catalogue and large collections of vocal and piano-forte music, in books, 50 cents each. The cheapest and most extensive catalogue of modern music in the world. Sent free to any address. Any work mailed on receipt of price. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway, over Savings Bank.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments to rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Cash paid for second-hand instruments. Repairing.

SIGNOR S. ROSSONI, MELODRAMATIC Agent of the Italian Opera, having withdrawn as Partner and Professor from the Musical College of Mme. Gazzaniga and Mr. Albites, informs his friends and the public generally, that he will continue his lessons at his residence, No. [illegible] East 14th-st. Circulars to be had at the principal music stores.

A.—GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY—Superb 7⅓-octave rosewood piano-forte, at half price; most celebrated City makers; warranted for five years; finished in the most magnificent style; rich carved legs, &c., cannot be surpassed; at PATTERSON'S Furniture Storage Rooms, No. [illegible] 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A 7-OCTAVE ENGLISH GRAND PIANO, in good order, will be sold for $[illegible]; 3 7⅓-octave rosewood Pianos, for $[illegible]. Also, Second-hand Melodeons and Organs at great bargains for cash at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one! If purchased, the rent allowed. For sale on installments. STEINWAY & SONS, warerooms and factory 39 West 14th-st., near 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of [illegible] new and second-hand melodeons and organs of [illegible] first-class makers, and take from $[illegible] to $[illegible] monthly, until paid.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays, 3 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 3 West 4th-st. Classes every day and evening. All fashionable dances taught in one quarter, six in six private lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. [illegible] [illegible]-st. Send for a circular.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Scenes in the House—Speech-making Day—The Debate on the Suffrage Amendment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869.

If every other amusement fail in this town, one has always the recreation of attending the House of Representatives; and to say that that is any day as good as the theatre is only a mild statement. You are not very comfortable on your torture-bench in the gallery of the great gaudy hall, it is true, and the air you breathe is a poison that presently causes a giddy head to abridge your pleasures—but they that are below are so very well satisfied with their condition that it keeps the balance about even. In saying that one is as well pleased by their performances as when one is at the theatre, it must not be inferred that these individuals are enacting lofty and thrilling parts, and presenting the great drama of the age in any suitable and heroic brilliancy; no, with about a half-dozen exceptions, they seem like a parcel of boys possessed of all the privileges and none of the restraints of school, enjoying a sort of perpetual recess. Here they stroll about in pairs, with their arms over each other's shoulders, in confidential conversation upon the merits, it may be, of some favorite taw-alley; here they prance up and down singly, lost in thought, or casting now and then a glance askance at the Diplomatic Gallery where sits some fair cynosure, or where possibly some Minister of "effete Europe" shall be observing the American legislator in his purity and his dignity; here they cluster together in animated dialogue with bursts of laughter and loud exclamations; here the lobby looks in with its hat on; here a member passes through still puffing his cigar; here another sits with his feet aloft on his carved desk and makes a pocket handkerchief of the carpet—and though every member has a cuspidor, and some of them have two, it is noticeable that no such little pent-up Uticas confine their powers. Here a speech is being delivered under a storm of queries and objections and remarks, and measures are proposed by one, and cries of "Oh, no," come from others, and the Speaker is hammering, and the galleries are buzzing, and the stentorian clerk is reading aloud, and the place is Pandemonium.

Perhaps Mr. MULLINS, of Tennessee, a simple and kindly old man of recent arrival, has the floor, and having just declared that he would not remove certain political disabilities "till Gabriel snapped his resurrection gun," is now urging the passage of an act paying an arrear of pension money to a person that has taken care of an old soldier, to which some one artfully objects the uselessness of paying pension money in a case where the soldier is dead and all his heirs are dead, and nobody is alive but a neighbor, which brings Mr. MULLINS to his feet in a burst of eloquence, and he avers that he "never knowed a braverer man" than this old gentleman deceased, who had bared his breast to the thunderbolts of war only "that his ancestry on this floor" might come here and denounce him; and then growing excited, with an impatient backward toss of his arm, exclaims that the member is only jesting, and "never meant no such thing as he said," and expresses a desire to extend his remarks; upon which these people, who have no work at all to do, no constituents waiting, no country suffering, cry out to give him time, that there is nothing before the House, and throng about him, grinning and gaping, while he breaks out in a quarter of an hour's speech that has no rival, and is spread-eagle mixed with chanticleer—sitting down pleased and proud, and exhausted, and modestly receiving the mock congratulations and wringings of the hand that follow. It is a pleasant thing to have a court-clown, and, perhaps, one passes all the better for a little diversion;—the question of morality and example, and doing as one would be done by, has no connection with the affair at all, of course. Meantime, that there are several members still pursuing the duties of their station, and not relaxing into tomfoolery, is not to be denied. Last Winter, during the impeachment days, they said that Mr. FRESHMAN used to speak of the moral effect of "those cussed Cs," who came so early on the roll and all voted one way, but this Winter, all that effect is transferred to the blessed Bs, who, if you except one or two others, comprise the power and talent of the House, as any one will see who runs over the names of BUTLER, BANKS, BOUTWELL, BINGHAM, BLAINE and BROOKS.

The especial speech-making day of the House is usually hubbub and inattention heightened beyond all bounds; and it was therefore surprising to see the whole House as orderly as an Orthodox congregation while it listened, last Saturday, to Mr. BOUTWELL on the measures proposed by him to establish imperial suffrage throughout the States, namely: An act of Congress and an Amendment to the Constitution. Mr. BOUTWELL has the respect of every one, inasmuch as he is known to be both sincere and incorruptible. The principal facts of his personality are an exceedingly handsome face, a somewhat studious air, and a voice that fills the hall; while the great earnestness with which he speaks almost wins assent from the hearer whether he will or no, for the man who believes, nowadays, has the advantage of stamping his belief on the porous surface of a great many minds empty of all conviction. For a couple of hours Mr. BOUTWELL held his large audience in attentive silence only now and then interrupted by querulous queries from the Democratic side. It was a speech of great ability and full of ingenious subtleties of argument enforced with constant reference to the Constitution and to the contemporaneous history of the period of its formation.

The attitude of the Opposition upon this question strikingly illustrates the fatuity which seems to have taken possession of its leaders. There was a time when the name of Democracy signified sympathy for every new advance in the pathway of liberal development. But now its policy seems to be that only of retroaction and repression. It hangs upon the rear of progress and worries it with jests. On this question, for instance, when the spirit of the age, the morals of the elections, the voice of the press, the sympathies of the masses, are all in favor of universal suffrage as the ultimate result of the revolutionary period through which we have passed and are passing, the leaders of the Democracy in the House of Representatives are seen marshaling themselves in antagonism to the measures which have this result in contemplation, trifling with it in such propositions as that of Mr. BROOKS, to extend suffrage to women and children, and of Mr. ROBINSON, to extend it to every inhabitant of the land. As against technicalities of the Constitution, a Democratic leader of the time of JEFFERSON would have given the benefit of a doubt to the Liberal cause, whatever it might be. True it is, that the "powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" but upon a question of construction of this clause of the Constitution, surely a true Democracy would be found on the side of that position which accords the greatest good to the greatest number, and not upon that which creates class and caste distinctions, leaving to the Courts whatever question about the matter there might be. And who shall say—there being no express authority in the Constitution upon the point involved in the measure under consideration—that it is not one of those rights which are reserved, not to the States, but "to the people," of which people the Congress of the United States is the representative!

However all this may be, there was, on the day of Mr. BOUTWELL's speech, a large attendance in the galleries from the Women's Rights Convention, being held in the city, who were too eagerly interested in their own objects to perceive that Mr. BROOKS' and Mr. ROBINSON's propositions were but mere irony. It was plain to see with a glance at the intelligent faces and modest attire of the visitors, that the subject of Women's Rights was being handled by people of culture and refinement; and although odium must always be thrown on any great reform by the eccentricities of certain among its adherents, yet the cause itself is not responsible for the pantaloons of one person or the religious opinions of another. A pretty little lady in modified male attire, but with an inconsistent wealth of curls hanging down her back almost to the knees, attracted many eyes on Saturday; but it is not to be believed that because she chooses to present the claim of woman in an unwomanly way, that therefore the claim is not to be well considered. Indeed, the energy of Miss ANTHONY, who has conquered respect, the dignity of Mrs. STONE BLACKWELL and of Mrs. CADY STANTON should more than counterbalance any erratic tendencies of their less able coadjutors. The evening sessions of the Women's Rights Convention here were attended by the élite of the city, and many a woman felt herself something higher in the scale of humanity, when Mrs. BLACKWELL answered the old dogma concerning the inability of women to serve in war, and therefore her absence of political rights, by saying that, since women risk their lives once in populating the State, there is no reason why they should risk them a second time in depopulating it, that the death and danger of childbearing by women fully corresponded to the death and danger of battle by men. And though captious critics may assert that in the natural state death and danger do not attend childbirth, yet, it is to be answered again, that neither in a natural state do political rights exist, and that therefore the relation of facts remains the same.

They have been telling an amusing little story *apropos* of Mrs. STANTON's early years, and one rather characteristic of her subsequent career. When she was a child of seven Summers, playing one day in her father's office, a couple of women entered with some pitiful complaint, seeking redress at the hands of the law. Her father, an eminent attorney, though sympathizing with their trouble, informed them that there was no redress for them, and went so far as to take down his books and read out the passages applicable to their case, marking them with his pencil as he read. The precocious child listened, full of pity, and burning with indignation; and when, shortly afterward, she found herself alone in the office, she climbed to the shelves, took down the books laboriously, found the obnoxious passages which her father had marked, and deliberately proceeded to amend the code by cutting them out with her scissors; Judge CADY reëntering just in time to rescue his precious volumes from the young reformer, and to teach her that destroying a duplicate righted no wrongs. And from that day to this, if not with her scissors, yet with her pen, she has been constantly striving to eliminate these same obnoxious passages from the law of the land. DOMINO.

IMMIGRATION.

Annual Report of the German Society for Emigrants.

The annual report of this society, which was rendered at the general meeting last evening, contains the following interesting statements:

The German immigration to the port of New-York during the past twelve years was—in

1868	104,515	1862	24,172
1867	115,829	1861	27,212
1866	106,840	1860	37,946
1865	82,894	1859	27,858
1864	38,929	1858	28,674
1863	36,263	1857	80,859

These figures compare with the total number of immigrants to port of New-York as follows:

1868	211,389	1862	76,700
1867	241,854	1861	67,243
1866	233,717	1860	107,302
1865	200,069	1859	79,856
1864	155,208	1858	78,589
1863	155,223		

The immigrants of 1868 were of the following nationalities:

German	104,515	French	2,821
Irish	48,421	Swiss	8,067
English	26,971	Swedish	14,906
Scotch	6,006	Dutch	2,127
Welsh	550	Others	2,275
Total			211,389

The following tables are of passengers arrived here from Europe by steamers and sailing vessels, and also of the number of births and deaths among them:

	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Born.	Died.
In 1868	451	27,987	180,449	96	200
In 1867	464	29,137	193,444	99	255
Difference in '68	13	1,250	12,995	3	55

STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON STEAMERS.

From	No.	Died.	Per cent
Antwerp	31,214	31	1.10
Bremen	14,455	13	1.11
Glasgow	26,988	40	1.7
Hamburg	226	..	....
London via Havre	10,170	13	1.3
Liverpool	97,300	103	1.9
Total	180,449	200	11.100

STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON SAILING VESSELS.

From	No.	Died.	Per cent
Antwerp	330	2	20.33
Bremen	14,616	178	1⅓
Hamburg	6,047	136	2¼
Havre	260	1	....
London	1,660	8	½
Other ports	412	..	....
Liverpool	8,290	68	¾
Totals	31,953	393	1-23.120

Total number of passengers on steam and sailing vessels	212,402
Cabin passengers	28,178
Total	240,580
Deaths	593

About ¼ per cent.

DEATH RATE IN 1867.

Total number of passengers by steamer	193,445
Total number of passengers by sailing vessels	48,495
Total	241,940
Deaths on steamers	295 12-100 per cent.
Deaths on sailing vessels	464 12-100 per cent.
Total	719 30-100 per cent.

The sanitary condition of emigrant ships was, during the last year, very satisfactory. If the 104 deaths which occurred on the ship *Leibnitz* are deducted, the last year compares very favorably with the preceding year. It is recommended that emigrants travel by steamers in preference to sailing vessels. The North German Confederation has greatly reformed existing abuses in emigration. The repeated warnings of the Society against the purchase of American railroad tickets in Europe have caused the prohibition of their sale in England and Germany, whereby that evil has almost completely been removed, and the respective Governments have deserved the thanks of emigrants.

The Society regret to be obliged to state that this great emigration swindle still exists in France, and exceedingly flourishes there since its prohibition in Germany, and that, unfortunately, it is the German emigrants who are swindled on their passing through. The French Government were, however, not yet to be persuaded to stop that evil, though earnest representations have been made to them by the United States Government in that direction. Perhaps it would be more in the province of the Chancellor of the North German Confederation to gain the desired protection by the French Government to emigrants traveling through France.

In the course of the last year 650 persons have reported themselves as having been swindled in that manner out of $8,563; how many more of the vast total number have been swindled is hardly to be estimated. The report says that the transportation of emigrants by rail from New-York to their respective destinations takes place as before in the same deficient, bad and slow manner; all representations made to the respective railroad companies with regard to this point have been without result, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature passes such laws as would compel the railroad companies to transport emigrants quicker, and to treat them in a more humane manner.

The Castle Garden Labor Exchange procured employment in 1868 for 31,145 immigrants, of which 18,114 were men, and 13,069 women. Divided according to nationalities, there were:

	Men.	Women.
Irishmen, Scotchmen and Englishmen	8,258	11,979
Germans and Swiss	8,068	921
Other nationalities	855	169

The wages for unskilled labor fluctuated very considerably during the last year, as seen from the annexed table:

	Men.	Women.
In January, per month	$10 00	$6 00
In February, per month	[illegible]	[illegible]
In March, per month	[illegible]	[illegible]
In April, per month	[illegible]	[illegible]
In May, per month	[illegible]	[illegible]
In June, per month	[illegible]	[illegible]
In July, per month	[illegible]	[illegible]
In August, per month	[illegible]	[illegible]
In September, per month	[illegible]	[illegible]
In October, per month	[illegible]	[illegible]
In November, per month	[illegible]	[illegible]
In December, per month	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sixty-six complaints were made during the year for non-payment of wages, of which were adjusted, 11 dismissed as unfounded.

The statistics of persons admitted to Ward's Island Hospital, and other institutions (House of Refuge, &c.) are as follows:

	Hospital.	Refuge.	Lunatic Asylum.	Total.
Admitted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dismissed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Admitted (Germans)	1,771	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dismissed (Germans)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Births	[illegible]			[illegible]
Births (Germans)	[illegible]			[illegible]
Deaths	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deaths (Germans)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patients remaining on Dec. 31, 1868				[illegible]
German patients remaining on Dec. 31, 1868				[illegible]

The aid given by the Society was as follows:

In 1868, in 4,461 cases, $6,082 76, or $1 61 per case.

In 1867, in 3,449 cases, $4,613 46, or $1 74½ per case.

In 1866, in 2,753 cases, 3,806 45, or $1 36¼ per case.

The agency of the Society has received 1,637 and sent 1,793 letters. In the letters received were $24,418, to be forwarded to emigrants.

The Society have opened a banking business for emigrants, which from March 1 to Dec. 31 made a profit of $4,186 09. The receipts (including balance 19,704.10 of the last year) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1868, were $28,792 19; the expenditures were $18,191 82; cash on hand Dec. 31, $10,600 36; property of the Society, in bonds, &c., $96,600.

Two hundred new members entered the Society, in which the most prominent German citizens are represented. The present number of members is 1,153.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Abstract of the Report for the Year 1868—Improvements, Experiments, Police and Expenditures.

The annual report of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868, has just been received by the Common Council. According to the report, which contains a quantity of interesting details, many improvements have been made during the past year for the embellishment of this great popular resort.

The total expenditure during the year for construction was $249,682 12. This sum has been applied chiefly to the Belvidere—the boundary wall, to the rustic structures, to the iron work for ceiling of the terrace, to the floor and ceiling of the terrace with tile, &c. The preliminary work for a mass at the east of the old reservoir has been done. The ornamental stone carving of the terrace has also been continued.

The play-house for boys on the play-ground is nearly completed, as are also the dairy and the children's shelter. A small play-house for girls near the children's gate, has been completed. The old Arsenal building has been somewhat changed, at small expense, to serve the many purposes which it temporarily answers. The number of visitors at the Park during the year was over 7,000,000. Wages have on the whole ranged higher than in any previous year since the commencement of the Park work.

The repairs of roads and walks for the year required the use of 7,336 cubic yards of gravel, being less by 3,614 yards than was used in 1867.

The Board discuss at considerable length the various processes for coating for roads and walks that will free them from the damaging influence of sudden rains. The report says: "The walks of the city of Paris, composed of bituminous compound, seem to answer an admirable purpose in that climate. Asphalt has been and is very extensively used in the roadways. It is applied by a company known as the 'Compagnie Générale de Asphalte,' and makes in many respects the best roadway known. This asphalt is a very different substance from the bituminous compounds that it is generally supposed to resemble. Its chief ingredient is derived from a rock brought either from Seyssel-Pyrimont, and Valtravers in France, or near the confines of Switzerland, which, after being roasted in a furnace, is used to form the surface of a road, the bed of which has been formed by concrete. It is very smooth and almost noiseless, and very agreeable to move upon, and after it is laid has no perceptible smell. The Board has taken measures to have experiments made in this City, to ascertain whether this material can be made useful in this climate.

The musical entertainments at the Park continue to merit a decided popular approval, and they are believed to be unequaled anywhere in excellence of performance and in the general surroundings. There are twenty-one of them during the year. The Winter amusements of the Park are participated in by large numbers. The boat service has been conducted as usual.

The plan devised several years since, by which the children of the schools were allowed the use of the play-grounds of the Park, has proved very successful and acceptable. More than 30,000 children played on these grounds during the year. Several swings have been erected for children's use. The mineral spring is so far complete as to admit of public use, and has been considerably frequented by visitors. Thermometrical and barometrical observations have been continued, and the results for the year are condensed and submitted in tables accompanying the report. They show the rainfall to be, in 1867, 132 days' duration, 31 days, 15 hours, 36 minutes; depth, 46.10 inches. In 1868, 140 days' duration, 31 days, 18 hours, 49 minutes; depth, 50.421 inches.

The snow-storms of the Winter of 1867-68 were frequent, as compared with the previous Winter. In the Winter of 1866-67 there were thirty-six storms. In the Winter of 1867-68 there were forty-four storms. In the next year efforts will be made for the development of the operations of this department, which it is hoped will tend to the further extension of its usefulness.

But little progress has been made with the Zoological Gardens owing to a want of a sewer to drain the grounds on which they are to be located. Animals in great variety are added to the collection at the Park by public-spirited citizens from all parts of the country. The animals in captivity at the Park are generally in a healthy condition; a list of them is given in an appendix to the report, as is also a list of native birds that appear with more or less frequency at the Park. The donations of antiquities and curiosities made to the Board already form an interesting museum.

The Board has taken measures to introduce into the Park the various kind of bees valuable for honey, and propose arrangements in their exhibition in such a manner as to be free of risk to observers. The number of arrests at the Park are shown to be less than on the year previous. Three thousand one hundred and fifty loads of grass were sold during the year, yielding $4,098 25.

The operations of the Board outside the Park have engaged its especial attention during the year. A detailed statement of the progress given, with each specific piece of work, is given in the report. These works are all going on with vigor. A detailed statement of the accounts of the Treasurer for the year is appended to the report, as is also a tabulation of expenditures for the year, and for the period since the organization of the Board.

The Richmond County Contested Election Case.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections commenced their sessions at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. All the members of the Committee were present, as follows: W. W. HERMAN, Chairman, JOHN H. SELKREG, WM. A. CONANT, N. B. SMITH, WM. W. MOSELEY. The first case taken up was that of WILLIAM N. HAWKINS, contestant of the seat of JOHN DECKER, of Richmond County. It appeared from the testimony that Mr. DECKER's majority was thirty-three, and the ground of the contestant's claim is that eighty-seven votes were cast in the second election district of the township of Middletown, by men whose names were not on the registry. On the part of the defence, it is admitted that there is a disagreement between the names on the registry and on the poll list, but it is claimed that this was owing to a mistake on the part of the poll clerk in writing down the names as the time the votes were cast. For instance, the name of PLUMER is found on the registry, while on the poll list no such name appears, but in its stead the name of BLUMER—an evident case of mistake in sound. Forty or fifty of the men who are claimed to have voted illegally were examined by the Committee yesterday in the interest of Mr. DECKER with a view to sustain this theory of the defence. The result showed that while there were a few names of similar sound found both on the registry and the poll list, yet the larger portion of the eighty-seven names were so dissimilar as hardly to be reconciled on the defendant's theory. It was also discovered on examination of these men that their names as entered on the poll list were generally correct, while the names on the registry, where there was ample opportunity to record them correctly were different—thus going to sustain the theory of Mr. HAWKINS that the real persons who cast the eighty-seven votes were not on the registry at all. Each witness was asked who he voted for, and some said they voted for Mr. DECKER, while others voted for MARSH, the other Democratic candidate, and some could not tell who they voted for.

A. H. WAGNER, Esq., Chairman of the Richmond County Republican Committee, conducts the examination for the contestant, and Ex-Judge WASHBURN, for Mr. DECKER. The case will be continued at 10 A. M., Monday.

Velocipedes for Ladies.

While meantime New-York has been recently enjoying the latest sensation, two-wheeled velocipedes, the ladies have been enthusiastic admirers of their graceful gyrations, and have closely watched them in their various phases of proficiency, from the cautious creeper, wabbling over the ground with one leg safely resting on mother earth, till they blossomed out full blown, daring velocipedists, dashing along at speed with the ease and grace of practiced skaters. While thus watching and admiring their gay cavaliers, they have wondered what is to become of them upon the Spring, with the pleasant weather, shall send all the beaux in the parks to exercise their newly-found favorites. They could neither walk nor drive with their masculine friends, and were fearful of being condemned to the society of each other. Hence a cry went forth for a velocipede adapted to the use of ladies. No sooner is the cry heard than Yankee ingenuity responds, and a ladies' velocipede is produced. An inventive New-Yorker yesterday placed on exhibition at PEARSALL Bros.' riding school, a three-wheeled machine, with which he thinks the ladies will be able to compete with the two-wheeled steeds of their gentlemanly cavaliers. It consists of an easy basket-work seat placed over two wheels. A small wheel projecting in front is guided by a bar passing back to the hand of the lady occupying the seat. The propelling power is applied by means of pedal attachments, by means of which the lady can work up to a moderate rate of speed with her feet. This machine was considered by competent judges as safe and easy, but it probably will not come into general use. The ladies want a little of the risk and dash which attends the riding of the two-wheeled velocipede, and will hardly be content with one that cannot possibly upset or run into anybody. But other brains are cogitating on the subject, and a two-wheeled steed for ladies will yet be produced. The Messrs. PEARSALL have introduced their pupils to some very difficult performances recently, the latest one compelling them to mount an inclined plane. A miniature hill has been thrown up at one side of their riding-room, about five feet high, rising at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. Many of the pupils have succeeded in passing over it safely, but the majority of them thus far have reached the bottom sadly mixed up with their velocipedes. The HANLON Brothers, who recently opened a riding-school, have been so besieged by persons desiring instruction, that they have been forced to rent additional lofts for the use of new beginners. Their rooms, as are PEARSALL's also, are daily visited by hundreds of spectators, including large numbers of ladies, who enjoy the performances as much as they would a circus. Mr. PICKERING, whose velocipede is quite a favorite with riders, has recently attached a brake to the machines of his manufacture, which contributes greatly to their safety. Mr. C. WITTY, the well-known carriage maker, has turned his attention to the manufacture of velocipedes, and with the resources of his large establishment is contributing greatly to supplying the daily increasing demand for this new and peculiar means of locomotion.

Another Challenge to the Owner of the Yacht Cambria.

UNION CLUB, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.

J. Ashbury, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: On the return of the *Sappho* in November last I became her owner. From the day of her defeat I have been anxious that she should again enter the lists in friendly contest with your world-renowned yacht the *Cambria*. Having determined to cross the Atlantic on or about the 1st of June next, I trust that a race may be arranged between our respective yachts. That this will be equally gratifying to you as to me I feel assured, from the courteous allusion you make to the *Sappho* in your letter of the 28th December addressed to Commodore STEBBINS. The conditions can be settled on my arrival in Cowes. Permit me, however, to remark that an open course, free from the influence of light land breezes, currents, &c., would place the yachts on a more equal footing, the *Sappho* being rigged for ocean and winter cruising.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. ASHBURY, Esq. WM. DOUGLASS.

Alleged Attempt to Blackmail.

On Tuesday last Mr. JOHN N. WALSH, of No. 271 Greenwich-street, received a note through the mail signed "Kleptomania," in which the writer demanded $100 as the price of his silence on some matter which he insisted would prove injurious to Mr. WALSH's character. Indignant at this barefaced attempt to extort blackmail, Mr. WALSH called on Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Ward, who detailed Detective FIELD to work up the case. As he proved unsuccessful in finding the writer, an advertisement was inserted in one of the morning papers to the following effect:

Kleptomania—I will give you half the money at once. For G—d's sake keep silent. W.

This appeared on Thursday, and that same afternoon Mr. WALSH received another note in the same handwriting, and signed HENRY WOODWARD, in which the writer agreed to receive the installment offered him, and directing the money to be sent to that address at Station E, in Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-fifth street. On Friday Mr. WALSH placed a marked $10 bill in a note, in which he agreed to pay the other portion of the money demanded, and by a special arrangement with Superintendent WILLIAMSON, Detective FIELD was allowed an opportunity to watch for the person calling for the decoy letter. Yesterday, a well-dressed young man, of slight build, called at Station E and called for a letter addressed to HENRY WOODWARD, when Mr. WALSH's letter was handed him. Detective FIELD saw him open and read the letter and then pocket the money. The fellow's arrest followed immediately after, when he confessed his guilt and gave the name of JAMES J. BUTLER. He was subsequently arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, who committed him for trial in default of bail. In the event of a conviction, the prisoner can be sentenced to the State Prison for not less than three nor more than five years. The prisoner was formerly a clerk for H. B. CLAFLIN & Co.

A Very Daring Robbery.

At 6:15 o'clock last evening Mr. ANDREW PRESSEY was suddenly intruded upon in his office, No. 9 Coenties-slip, by two unknown men, one of whom presented a pistol at his head, and so kept him quiet, while the other seized him round the body and robbed him of a portemonnaie containing $200 in money. As soon as the thieves succeeded in effecting their purpose they coolly bade their victim good night and escaped. One of the men left his hat behind him, of brown color and soft material. The features of these two desperate ruffians naturally made a deep impression upon the mind of Mr. PRESSEY, and he declares that he can readily identify the thieves if ever they are arrested. Had Mr. PRESSEY attempted to detain the robbers, he would probably have shared the fate encountered by the late Mr. CHARLES M. ROGERS, who was murdered a month ago in Twelfth-street. There seems to be a perfect recklessness on the part of the thieving fraternity in this City.

Lecture by De Cordova.

At Steinway Hall, on Monday evening next, Mr. DE CORDOVA, the renowned humorist, will deliver his very entertaining lecture, "The ball is up, or Central Park," for the benefit of St. Ambrose P. E. Free Church, corner Prince and Thompson streets. This church has been maintained as a free church only by the hard work and determined energy of its rector, Rev. F. SILL, and as it is in want of funds to enable it to supply its present wants, a few friends have taken this method of obtaining the same. Mr. DE CORDOVA as a lecturer being very amusing and attractive on all occasions, has kindly consented to deliver this very humorous lecture.

The Charity Ball.

This entertainment, which stands at the head of the list of our annual balls for elegance, takes place on Tuesday evening next, at the Academy of Music. The boxes have all been disposed of, and the management have every reason to congratulate themselves on the undiminished popular favor attending this recurrence of their annual assemblage.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Omega Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity was swung out Jan. 29, in Columbia College, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Peithologian Society at the Academy of Music. The new chapter was cordially received by the other fraternities of the college. Messrs. WILKINSON, ROMAINE, Jr., and CONOVER, who delivered orations on the occasion, were among the dozen students who appeared with the new badge.

Gen. FRANCIS E. PINTO has identified the man who is now under arrest for a daring robbery in the Park Bank, as a member of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, enlisted in May, 1861. He stated also that the prisoner, whom he knows as ANTHONY MARTIN, a Brooklyn photographist, was an incorrigible rascal, and that during the Maryland campaign of 1862 he was convicted of robbing a farmer, and compelled to wear the placard of "Thief." He gave Gen. PINTO's name when arrested on the occasion of his last offence.

Considerable difficulty was occasioned by the fog to river navigation yesterday morning. Many of the ferry-boats were detained from a quarter to half an hour, and others went entirely astray and landed their passengers at the wrong slips. Toward noon, however, the westerly breeze carried the fog away, the sun shone out brilliantly and the afternoon was more like a Spring than a Winter one.

The movement to sustain free preaching of an undogmatic character in the large hall of Cooper Institute, every Sunday morning and evening, is attracting the well-deserved attention of the public. The high character of the preachers already engaged is a sufficient guaranty that the public will be interested as well as profited. Rev. O. H. HEPWORTH preaches to-day on subjects announced in another column. His church in Boston is thronged weekly with crowds of young men, inspired by his eloquence and enthusiasm, and he will doubtless be no less heartily welcomed here. The seats are entirely free.

Mr. ADRIAN E. EREBLL delivered the second of the course of free lectures on sociology at the Cooper Institute, last evening, before a large audience. These Saturday night lectures are becoming popular, and are doing much for the instruction of the working classes, for whom they are intended. The third lecture will be given next Saturday.

On Wednesday evening next, Hon. HORACE GREELEY will lecture at the Cooper Institute for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors. The subject of the lecture will be "Abraham Lincoln."

EDWARD HALLY, of Woodbury, Conn., leaped off a South Ferry boat yesterday afternoon with the intent of committing suicide. JOSEPH HINCHLEY, a pilot on the steamer *Gleaner*, leaped into the stream and rescued him. The unfortunate man was locked up by Justice HOGAN.

FREDERICK WORTH, aged 40, was arrested last evening in a Greene-street house, on the complaint of his sister-in-law, Mrs. ANNA MARIA WORTH, of No. 945 Newmarket-street, Philadelphia, who accuses him of having stolen from her the sum of $709 in money. The prisoner was arrested by Detectives IRVING and RIVER, of the Central Office, and found in possession of $609 of the missing money. He was sent back to Philadelphia last night in charge of Detective IRVING.

Capt. ALLAIRE, of the Twenty-first Ward, sent five or six of his officers yesterday afternoon to Mott Haven, with orders to come in on the evening express train and break up the gang of pickpockets that have for some time infested the road. These officers, succeeded in arresting seven men, principally hack drivers, only two of whom were held by the Police Captain, as the evidence against them was insufficient.

Lieut.-Col. WM. W. BENSON, of the Twentieth [illegible], was elected last evening as Colonel of the regiment, by an unanimous vote of the Board of Officers.

A fire occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in the basement of the four-story building No. 485 West Forty-second-street, occupied by the Hoop Skirt Manufacturing Company, and owned by Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING. The flames originated in the vicinity of the furnace, and caused a loss to the Messrs. KING of $3,000 on their stock; insured in Liverpool and London, $10,000; Imperial, $5,000; Home of New-Haven, $5,000; and Ætna of New-York, $5,000. The building is damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in a bedroom at No. 45 Crosby-street, occupied by HENRY SMITH. Damage, $50; insured.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital over the body of JOHANNA MAHONEY, aged 33, whose death was the result of burns. She was cleaning gloves with benzine at No. 96 Sixth-avenue on the 10th inst., when the benzine became ignited in some unknown way and burned the woman on the breast, face, and arms. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The New-York Police made 1,329 arrests last week.

Brooklyn.

The number of arrests made by the Brooklyn Police last week was 300.

SAMUEL HORSEY, one of the colored men assaulted by the two Irishmen, GAULY and HOPKINS, on Friday, and who stabbed HOPKINS in self-defence when the latter had him down on the ground, was arrested by Capt. WADDY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, on the same evening. HORSEY acknowledged having done the stabbing to save his own life. He endeavored to wash the blood off the knife, but small blood stains were left on it still. GAULY, (Irish,) EDWARDS and HORSEY, (colored,) were yesterday taken before Justice RILEY. GAULY and HORSEY were held for further examination. HOPKINS is yet in the hospital suffering from the cuts he received from HORSEY. A strong force of Police had to guard the Court-room yesterday to prevent the rescue of the desperado GAULY, and the probable killing of EDWARDS and HORSEY.

The Brooklyn Choral Union contemplates the erection of a great musical hall, which will accommodate an audience numbering five thousand, containing a grand organ costing some $60,000, and located somewhere between Portland and Washington, and Fulton and Myrtle avenues, the most central position which can be selected. The entire cost will probably be from $250,000 to $300,000, of which sum the Choral Union will be able to guarantee, certainly not less than $50,000. Pledges have already been made among the members amounting to nearly $30,000.

Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, rector of the Church of the Evangelists, will preach at the Bethel Mission of the Plymouth Church this evening.

During the fog which prevailed yesterday forenoon a collision took place between the Union Ferry boats *Columbia* and *Mineola* at the New-York side of the river. The *Mineola* was in the slip at the time, and sustained slight injury to her steering gear. The *Columbia* had one of its knightheads and a portion of the rail carried away.

Mr. HENRY J. SEILER, Superintendent of the Poor, who is charged with procuring fraudulent naturalization papers at the last election, appeared before the United States Commissioner yesterday, when, on motion of Assistant District Attorney PARRIS, the examination of the case was further adjourned until the 20th of February.

At 9 o'clock last night, Mr. GEORGE D. CASCIO, aged 55 years, residing at No. 175 Amity-street, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. Of course his family was at once thrown into great confusion, and the news spread throughout the neighborhood with a rapidity such as servant girls only can equal. Mr. CASCIO was a wholesale liquor merchant, doing business at No. 68 Front-street. The cause of a transaction so calamitous to the family of deceased has not yet been stated. Mr. CASCIO was regular in all his habits, and seemed to be in excellent spirits but a short time previous to his suicide.

Sneak robberies were committed last night at the residence of Mr. EDWARD G. SHEPPARD, No. 379 State-street, the thieves taking with them $43 worth of silver ware, and at Miss TUTHILL's millinery store, No. 294 Fulton-street, from which the thieves escaped with $20 worth of property.

The Fire Department ball silver trumpet, to be presented to the fireman having the greatest number of all the votes to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, has already received a total of 2,200 subscriptions, at 50 cents each. The proceeds will be devoted to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

The distillery of PATRICK DOUGHERTY, in John-street, near Jay, was entered by burglars yesterday morning at an early hour, who carried off $30 worth of copper pipe.

WALTER KIERNAN was arrested on Friday night, on a charge of maliciously and mischievously breaking a $250 pane of glass in the window of MCELHENNY & STEWART's store, No. 192 Fulton-street. The accused was taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, who adjourned the hearing of the case until Tuesday afternoon. The Early Closing Association have engaged counsel for the defence of KIERNAN.

JOHN CONNORS, who, it is alleged, was engaged in the burglary of WM. MCNAMARA's liquor shop, corner of Jay and Water streets, on the 26th inst., was, with others said to have been implicated with him, taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday afternoon. CONNORS was held for trial. The others were discharged.

PETER CALFT and JOHN SLEIGH, on Sunday the 10th instant, tied a tin pan to the tail of a cow belonging to EDWARD CLEAR, of Gowanus, a freak which resulted in the death of the cow. PETER and JOHN were yesterday taken before Justice DELMAR on a charge of cruelty to animals, and held to answer in the sum of $500 each.

The thirty-first annual ball of the Brooklyn Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music on Monday evening. Preparations are in progress which indicate the determination of the managers to make this the grandest ball of the season.

Dr. COLTON is to lecture at the Athenæum next Wednesday evening, on behalf of the Brooklyn Dispensary.

Owing to the vast increase of gratuitous medical services and drugs demanded by a large number of poor persons at the hands of the Central Dispensary, the trustees of that valued institution are calling loudly for help.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JONES, on the body of JOSEPH DUNN, the boy who was killed by falling from the roof of a three-story house in Stuyvesant-avenue, near Decatur-street, on Friday. Verdict, accidental death.

New-Jersey.

A stranger of respectable appearance and engaging manners visited the saloon of Mr. SEEBACK, in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, week before last, and solicited orders for beer, representing himself as the proprietor of a new brewery in Newark. He failed to obtain any orders and called again, and succeeded after two or three visits in making himself quite popular among the habitual loungers of the saloon, whom he always found there and always treated liberally. Among them was a young man named HENRY WEEKS, who had in his possession a small amount of gold. Of which the stranger had evidently become informed by some means. While conversing with WEEKS one evening, he asked Mr. SEEBACK, the proprietor of the saloon, if he could let him have $200 in gold, in change for some checks upon Newark banks. He was very anxious to obtain the gold at once he said, and, of course, all exchange offices were then closed. Mr. SEEBACK had no gold, but young WEEKS had some, and he eagerly embraced the opportunity to prove the fact that "fools and their money are soon parted," by delivering up his carefully hoarded gold in exchange for the stranger's paper. The checks upon presentation proved worthless, of course, but the pleasant gentleman who gave them in exchange for the gold is no more to be found.

At the last meeting of the Newark Board of Education, the Finance Committee reported the estimated wants of the schools at the following figures: For school salaries, $96,515; Superintendent's salary, $2,500; school books and stationery, $7,000; school furniture, $2,000; repairs of school-houses, $2,500; Rents, $865; fuel, stoves, &c., $5,500; janitor's salaries and insurance, $4,200; incidentals not classified, $2,900. Total $123,080.

Several attempts are said to have been made recently by some unknown person upon the life of SAMUEL TEEPLE, a miller at Yardleyville. At the first time, a ball, fired at him while he was in his mill one evening, passed through his hat, and did not injure him; at the second time the sleeve of his coat only was injured. It is not known who fired the shots nor can any clue be obtained to the identity of the mysterious personage.

The residence of Mr. CHARLES H. WINFIELD, at Greenville, was broken open by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, but the noise created by a burglar alarm roused Mr. WINFIELD and scared away the thieves. A broken window, a chisel and a dark lantern were the only traces remaining.

Mr. PETER HENDERSON's house, in Clark-street, Bergen, was entered, evidently by the same men, at an earlier hour in the night. In this case also a burglar alarm awoke the occupants of the house, and he gave the thieves a chase, firing several shots at them, but without effect.

Two well dressed men who gave their names as HENRY MARSH and THOMAS DOLAN were arrested at Elizabeth, on Thursday evening, for gambling upon the trains of the New-Jersey Railroad, an occupation which they had given their time to for a number of months past. They were discharged when they came before Police Justice NOE, as there was no law to punish them unless it was proven that money was actually staked upon the game, which proof could not, in this case, be brought.

A young man named JOHN SEXTON was seriously injured on Friday afternoon, in the saw-mill of RICHARDSON BROTHERS, in White's Building, on the Commercial Dock, Newark. A quantity of lumber, weighing about a ton, had been stored on a temporary platform above the furnace room for seasoning, and while SEXTON and two other men were engaged at work near the furnace, it suddenly fell, burying all three under the pile of boards. The others escaped with but little injury.

A post-mortem examination has been held on the body of SAMUEL BUTLER, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Newark, whose body was found on Friday morning at the corner of Mill and Factory streets. It was decided by Drs. [illegible] and [illegible], by whom the examination was made, that [illegible] marks upon his body indicating that he had died from being beaten with violence or received a more than ordinary fall. An inquest will accordingly be held by Coroner LANE early in the present week.

The Passaic Valley and Peapack Railroad is being pushed forward rapidly. Work has been commenced at Bernardsville, in Somerset County, and it will soon be under way at Summit, where some very deep excavations will be made.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 76¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 30—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens buoyant and the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d.

PETROLEUM—Petroleum firm, but unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

SUGAR quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Fine Resin 10s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30—1 P. M.

Consols close at 93¼ for both money and account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 76¾. Stocks quiet and steady: Erie, 26; Illinois, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 40¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 30—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed buoyant; the following were the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, on the spot, 11⅝d.; afloat, 11¾d.@11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 97s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 73s. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 55s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 11¼d. ⅌ gallon.

HAVRE, Saturday, Jan. 30.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 30—*In steamship City of London for Liverpool*—Capt. Carlton, Wm. T. O. Fagan, Mr. Muffin, Jose Victor Palacios, Isaac Walker, Albert Palacios, Mr. Payne, James Sharp, O. A. Levin, Mrs. Levin, Miss and Master Levin, V. W. Stoddard, Robert S. Torrance, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Davis, Col. Hogg, Mr. Pows, L. Fitzpatrick, Major A. Dubois, Mr. Fitz Matthew, Mr. Hutchinson, Capt. Smith.

JAN. 30—*In steamship France, for Liverpool*—Isaac Barnes, George D. McLelland, Justina Armitage, Edward Armitage, M. Harrison, Thomas Tomlins, J. Morris, O. de Weel, M. Austriche, Mrs. Parks and 3 children.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mrs. C. O. Reynolds and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walsh, David Mason, O. G. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brinkerhoff, Miss Lizzie Crowley, Miss C. M. Brown, A. M. Knapp, E. Tourtellotte, E. J. Brown, Jacob Meroche, G. A. Hobart, L. Lorillard, A. W. Sanford, Henry L. Estes, Wm. May, E. C. Weeks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 12	Sun sets	5 18	Moon rises	9 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 12	Gov. Island	11 03	Hell Gate	12 30

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships City of London, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Santiago de Cuba, McDiarmid, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Perit, Gardner, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Gen. Sedgwick, Gilderdale, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Vicksburg, Benton, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Gen. Grant, Quick, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, R. Lowden; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, I. K. Roberts; R. O. Knight, Neff, Georgetown, Phillips & Brown; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., H. L. McCready & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships W. F. Storer, Bryant, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Ellen Hood, Neill, Baltimore for Yokohama, Nesmith & Sons; Helicon, Rogers, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; James Guthrie, Johnson, San Francisco, S. W. Osgood.

Barks Atlantic, (N. G.,) Hamburg, E. Keon & Co.; American Eagle, Lindsley, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Ukraine, Melcher, Cadiz, J. H. Ward & Co.; Glenalladale, (Br.,) McDonald, Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, Henry & Parker.

Brigs Alexander, (Br.,) Thompson, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Co.; Perseo, Hinckley, Porter, Kingston, Ja., Solomon & Co.; Orinoco, (Br.,) Roberts, Trinidad, C. Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Arctic, (Br.,) Blackburn, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ane, (Dan.,) Brandt, Penarth Roads for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schrs. New Dominion, (Br.,) Penery, Antigua, Jones & Lough; Mahaska, Bray, Jacksonville, W. Ray & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 29th inst., off Carysfort, passed schr. Narragansett (of Cleveland) bound N.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Left the bar 23d. 26th, at 5:15 P. M., 20 miles S. E. of Sombrero passed steamship Gen. Meade, from New-Orleans, for New-York.

Ship Mystic Bell, (of Boston,) Burnham, Manila Sept. 8, with sugar to Nesmith & Sons. Passed Anjier Oct. 11, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 28, St. Helena Dec. 12, and crossed the Equator Dec. 27; arr. at St. Thomas Jan. 11 and sld. from thence Jan. 14; has been 145 ds. at sea without lowering a topsail; put into St. Thomas on account of mutiny among the crew.

Bark Gladstone, (Norw.,) Nelson, Girgenti Nov. 8, via Madeira Dec. 21, with sulphur to Funch, Meincke & Co. Jan. 16, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from the N. and N. W., lasted 4 ds., during which stove bulwarks and long boat, carried away 12 stanchions, also lower maintopsails and foretopmast staysails, &c. Jan. 19, lat. 37 49, lon. 68, passed an abandoned brig, but could not make out the name; the rigging was standing, but the sea was breaking over her.

Bark Runeberg, (Norw.,) Fredericksen, Leghorn 87 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Co. Had strong N. W. and W. winds during the passage. The [illegible] was dismasted in a hurricane on Sept. 4, and after being abandoned by her crew, was taken into Halifax by a crew from a Nova Scotia vessel.

Bark Quindaro, (of Pictou,) Stanwood, Old Harbor, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood to Henry, De Cordova & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark Maggie Hammond, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Willis, Alicante 77 ds., with old iron to Boyd & Hincken. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 2, and had constant westerly gales for five weeks; sprung maintopsail yard, &c.; had also strong northwest gales for past fortnight.

Brig B. Inginac, Gray, Port-au-Prince 20 ds., with coffee, logwood, &c., to H. Murray, Jr. Had strong N. and N. W. winds almost the entire passage. Jan. 4, lat. 31 40, lon. 74 48, passed the wreck of a vessel broken in two just forward of the poop, and painted black, with white planksheer on top of poop, also skeleton rail around poop; she was apparently about 300 tons. Jan. 14, lat. 31, lon. 74 48, spoke brig Wm. Vanduzer, of Baltimore, for Matanzas, from St. John, N. B.; she had lost sails, &c. Jan. 26, lat. 33 55, lon. 73 50, spoke bark C. A. Cochran from Matanzas, for Philadelphia.

Brig Hatfield Bros., (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield, Bordeaux 70 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had constant westerly gales for the first 30 ds.; remainder of passage fine weather. On the third day out, a seaman named Antonio Susanich, a native of Austria, was washed overboard and drowned.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, (of Turk's Island,) Jones, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Waydell & Co. Has had light northerly winds the entire passage. Jan. 21, at 6 P. M., near the Narrows, came in collision with an outward-bound brig, carried away stern frame, started the deck rudder casing, split planksheer, lost rail and caused the vessel to leak. Did not ascertain what damage the other vessel received.

Brig Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa 12 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Foulke & Co. Left in port schr. Henry Curtis, for New-York 3 ds.

Brig Lima, Hill, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with molasses to Tucker & Lightbourne. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig L. W. Eaton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McNeilly, Anguilla 17 ds., with salt to Woodruff & North; vessel to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig L. M. Merrill, Moore, Pensacola 17 ds., with timber to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Brig Samuel Merrick, (of Philadelphia,) Morden, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to master. Sailed in company with brig Ethel Bolton, for New-York. Jan. 24, lat. 29 16, lon. 79 20, spoke Lisbon, from New-Orleans, for Havre.

Schr. A. W. Thomas, White, New-Haven.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Merrill, Bridgeport.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. E. H. Brance, Edwards, Hartford.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Colis, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maud Mallock, Raynor, Rockland 8 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Sharpshooter, Burns, Cold Spring.

Schr. Flying Fish, Smith, Cold Spring.

Schr. Pass By, Davis, Norwalk.

Schr. Emma, Pinks, New-London.

Schr. Wenona, Carr, Charleston via Savannah, 10 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova, vessel to Geo. Sparrow; put into Savannah in distress.

Schr. Jane Emson, Van Ord, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with yellow pine to E. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. J. B. & F. L. Scott, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Vapor, Bogart, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. R. B. Warren, Post, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn to Thayer & Sargeant.

Schr. Vesilla, Eaton, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Addie Walton, Rich, Baltimore 3 ds., for Boston.

Schr. F. L. Porter, Mount, Virginia.

Schr. Arthur Garwood, Godfrey, Georgetown, S. C.

Schr. Joseph J. Pharo, Soper, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to Harlem Gas Co.

Schr. Theodore Dean, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. E. Morgan, Nichols, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to E. Gunard.

Schr. Thomas J. Beeson, Orange, Virginia.

Schr. Mary A. Hyer, Albridge, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hortensia, (of Boston,) Norton, Guyanilla, P. R., 14 ds., with oranges to Stanger & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Walter Scott, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sopher, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. W. F. Emerson, Dorn, Baltimore, 3 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. A. H. Edwards, Parker, Baltimore, 3 ds., with coal to Jersey City Ferry Company.

SUNSET—Wind S. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steamship Britannia, Glasgow; Santiago de Cuba, Havana and New-Orleans; Geo. Washington, Gen. Grant, and Vicksburg, New-Orleans; Gen. Sedgwick, Galveston; Alabama, Fernandina; San Jacinto and Montgomery, Savannah; Perit, Galveston; Ellen S. Terry, Newbern; Empire and R. O. Knight, Washington and Alexandria; Worcester, Baltimore; Hawk, St. Johns, N. F.; also, steamship City of London and France, for Liverpool, (and anchored at quarantine.)

Miscellaneous.

The brig Glenlevon, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Green, from Pernambuco, with a cargo of sugar for Boston, was discovered by pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 12, on the 23d inst., 180 miles E. of Sandy Hook, leaking and abandoned; was brought to this port by Capt. Vinser and pilots of the Francis Perkins.

The following is the report of Capt. Vinser, of Pilot-boat Francis Perkins No. 12, which fell in with the brig Glenlevon, (of St. John's, N. F.,) 180 miles east of Sandy Hook, abandoned. At daylight on the morning of the 23d of January made a sail E. S. E. from us, we being at that time 180 miles east from Sandy Hook; steered toward her and made her out to be a brig lying to with all her sails aback; got close to her; saw no person on board; hove our yawl out and boarded her; [illegible] Anderson, [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] Hinde; called alongside [illegible]; found her to be the brig Glenlevon of St. John's, N. F., [illegible] abandoned; starboard anchor gone, [illegible] of chain; also the long boat and all of the captain's nautical instruments and clothing, and the papers gone; the brig was sugar-loaded, from Pernambuco, bound to Boston; sounded the pumps and found five feet water in her; we filled away on the southern tack, wind West, blowing strong. We sent the yawl back to the pilot-boat for all the assistance that could be spared, which was five more men, making in all nine, and succeeded in 8 hours in pumping her dry. At 8 P. M., commenced to blow a gale, with a fearful sea running, one of which stove our yawl and turned her bottom up, which was towing astern of the brig; at 4 P. M. hove to under a close reefed mainsail, lower foresail and foretopmast staysail, the pilot-boat keeping close to us under a close reefed foresail all night. On the 24th at daylight more moderate, all hands employed, some at the pumps and the remainder making sail; at 9 A. M. wore ship; head to the north; at 10 A. M. quite moderate, commenced to look for the leak, and found it was under the starboard bow below the planksheer; all hands held a consultation, and, for the safety of the vessel and cargo, opened the fore-hatch and threw overboard 75 bags of sugar, which lightened her up forward considerably, and stopped the leak so we could manage to keep her free, and try to reach some port of safety; the pilot-boat to keep within signal distance, day and night, ready at any moment to take us off, not knowing but the brig might have been ashore, and liable to spring a leak at any moment.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 29—Arr. schr. Montezuma, Rockland for New-York.

In port—Schrs. Lucy D. Hesperus and the Montezuma.

Wind—W. to S.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 29—Passed out, ship Missouri, Norfolk, for Liverpool.

Sld. bark Traveler, for Baltimore.

Arr. outward bark Waveless, from Rio for orders.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 30—Arr. steamship Rapidan, from New-York; ship Hayward, McKean's Island; brig Redwood, Havana. Cld. steamship San Jacinto, for New-York; Huntsville, New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; brig Susie J. Strout, New-York; brig Alfaretta, Morehead City; schr. Anne Valentine, Jacksonville.

The Captain of the ship Hayward reports spoke schr. Bessie Benthal, lat. 14 S., E. W., 40 days out.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 30—Sld. stmr. Rebecca Clyde, New-York.

Schr. Annie E. Martin, Capt. Bell, from Jacksonville, Fla., for New-Haven, Conn., put in here in distress, leaking badly, and with loss of deck load of lumber.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30—Arr. schr. Narragansett, from Galveston, for Boston, damaged in rigging and spars; schr. H. Harlow, from New-York.

Sld. stmr. Champion, New-York, for Fernandina; Barcelona; schrs. C. E. Raymond, Boston, Wm. Jones, Baltimore; Willie Martin, West Indies.

BOSTON, Jan. 30—Arr. steamer William Kennedy, Bates; brig Village Belle, Havana.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Jan. 30—On Friday night the steamer Saratoga, of the Old Dominion line, collided off Chincoteague with the schr. Roe, bound for Norfolk with a cargo of guano. The schooner had her mainmast, boom and gaff broken, and the steamer's rail was carried away. The schooner was towed into Norfolk.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 30—The steamship Colorado arrived to-day.

The Royal Mail steamship Cuba, which sailed from New-York on the 20th inst., arrived at this port at midnight.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,

and previous to taking our semi-annual inventory of stock,

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED IN

Silks, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Dry Goods, Upholstery, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW SPRING GOODS.

Having made arrangements with a first-class Paris dressmaker, we are now prepared to offer advantages to our lady patrons.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

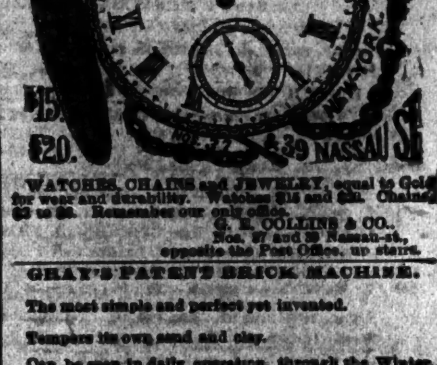
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

A VARIETY OF NEW PATTERNS IN ENGLISH STERLING SILVERWARE.

$15 THE CELEBRATED COLLINS METAL WATCH. $20



WATCHES, CHAINS and JEWELRY, equal to Gold for wear and durability. Watches $15 and $20. Chains $2 to $6. Remember our only office.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st.,
opposite the Post Office, up stairs.

GRAY'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE.

The most simple and perfect yet invented.

Tempers its own sand and clay.

Can be seen in daily operation, through the Winter, at the

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,
Newburg, N. Y.

Send for circular with full particulars.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will make large additions to their POPULAR STOCK OF CHEAP HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, &c., &c., Prior to the removal of their retail branch to the NEW AND SPACIOUS PREMISES CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

A fine line of FRINGED HUCK TOWELS, At $3 50, $4 and $5 50 per dozen, (Formerly $5 50, $6 and $8.)

1,000 DOZEN FRINGED HUCK TOWELS, EXTRA SIZE AND SLIGHTLY SOILED, From $6 to $8 per dozen;

A LOT OF TOWELING, INCLUDING SOME REAL RUSSIA CRASH, at 12½ cents per yard;

5-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, From $2 50 to $4 per dozen, (worth $3 50 to $6;)

EXTRA SIZE AND QUALITY NAPKINS, At $6 per dozen;

A FINE LINE OF DAMASK, BREAKFAST AND DINNER SETS; NAPKINS AND CLOTHS TO MATCH, From $6 50 to $40 the set;

GOOD 8-4 PURE LINEN SHEETINGS, At 90 cents per yard;

40 PIECES EXTRA WIDTH At $1 and $1 25, (worth $1 50 and $1 75;)

100 PIECES SUPER PILLOW-CASE LINENS, FINE AND STOUT, ONLY 50 CENTS PER YARD, (usual price 75 cents;)

10-4 EXTRA QUALITY AMERICAN BLANKETS, AT $6 PER PAIR;

100 PAIRS ENGLISH BLANKETS, AT $8 PER PAIR, (cost $10 to import;)

REAL SHAKER FLANNELS, ONLY 50 CENTS PER YARD.

Also just received SEVERAL CASES MARSEILLES QUILTS, All sizes, including the celebrated COLORED CENTRE EXHIBITION QUILT, WITH TOILET SETS TO MATCH.

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.